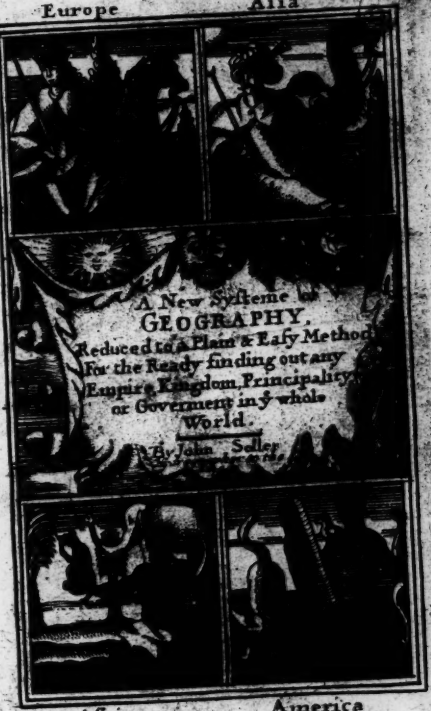
Europe Asia



Africa America

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OF

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A New SYSTEME OF Geography.

The Elements and Principles of Geography.

CHAP. I.

Of the Nature and Diviſion of Geography.

GEOGRAPHY is a Science ſhewing the Diviſions and Diſtinctions of the Earthly Globe, as it is a Spherical Body, Compoſed of Earth and Water, for that both theſe do together, make one Globe.

2. And hence the Parts of Geography are two, the one concerns the Earthy, and the other the Watry part.

3. The Earthy part of the Globe may be divided into Continents and Iſlands.

4. A Continent is a great quantity of Land, not Separated by any Sea, from the reſt of the World; as the whole Continent of *Europe*, *Aſia* and *Africa*.

5. An Iſland is a part of Land Environed with ſome Sea or other, as the Iſlands of *Great-Britain*, and *Ireland*, with the Ocean: The Iſland of *Sicilia* with the *Mediterranear*.

6. Both thoſe are Subdivided into *Peninſula*, *Iſthmus*, *Promontorium*.

7. *Peninſula* is a Tract of Land which being almoſt Encompaſſed round by Water, is joined with ſome little part or neck of Land.

8. *Iſthmus* is that narrow neck of Land which joineth the *Peninſula* to the Continent, thus is *Africa* joined to *Aſia*, only by that ſmall neck of Land that is Contained between the *Mediterranean*, and the *Arabian* Gulf; called the *Red Sea*.

9. *Promontorium* is a high Mountain which ſhooteth it ſelf into the Sea, the utmoſt end thereof is called a Cape, as Cape *Bona Eſperance* in *Africa*.

10. The Watery part of the Globe is Deſtinguiſhed by Divers Names, as *Oceanus*, *Mare*, *Fretum*, *Sinus*, *Lacus* and *Fluvius*.

1. *Oceanus*, or Ocean, is that Great general Collection of Waters that Encompaſſeth the Earth on every ſide.

2. *Mare*, the Sea, is a part of the Main Ocean, to which we cannot come but through ſome *Fretum* or Strait, as *Mare Mediterraneum*, and ſometimes takes its Name from the Adjacent Shore; as *Mare Adriaticum*, from the City of *Adria*, or from a firſt Diſcoverer, as *Mare Magelanicum*.

3. *Fretum*

3. *Fretum* or Strait, Is a part of the Ocean, ſtraitned between ſome Narrow bounds, and opening the Way to ſome Sea, as the Straits of *Gibralter*, the Straits of *Magelan*, &c.

4. *Sinus* Is a Gulf or Bay or any Indraught of Water as the Gulf of *Venice*, the Gulf of *Mexico*, the Bay of *Biſcaia*, and the Bay of *Bengale* in the *Eaſt-Indies*.

5. *Lacus* or a Lake, is a Body or Collection of Waters, which hath no viſible Intercourſe with the Sea, or Influx into it, as the Lake of *Geneva*, and the Lake of *Aſphaltites*, or Dead Sea, in the Land of *Canaan*.

6. *Fluvius* or River, is a Water-courſe Iſſuing from ſome Spring or Lake. —— And Emptyeth it ſelf into ſome part of the Sea, a great River, as the Rhine, the Thames, *&c.*

CHAP. II.

Of the Circles of the Sphere.

THere are ten Circles of the Sphere, ſix great: and four leſſer.

The Six great Circles, are the Meridian, the Horizon, the Equinoctial, the Ecliptick, the two Colures, all which divide the Sphere into two Equal parts.

The four leſſer Circles are the two Tropiques, and the two Polar Circles, each of which Divides the Sphere into two unequal parts.

The *Meridian* is a great Circle which paſſeth through both the Poles of the World, and through the *Zenith* and *Nadir* Points, and ſheweth the Latitudes of all places on the Earth.

The *Horizon* is alſo a great Circle which divideth the viſible part of the Heavens, which we ſee, from thoſe we ſee not.

The *Equinoctial* is a great Circle 90 Degrees from either Pole, in which Circle are reckoned the Longitude of all places on the Earth, from any certain Meridian Aſſigned, which Primary Meridian (from whence the Longitude of places in all the Mapps in this Treatiſe, doth Commence,) is that which paſſeth through the Iſland of *Pico Teneriffa*, and from thence Reckoned Eaſtward round the World.

The *Ecliptique* is a great Circle divided by the Equinoctial into two Equal Parts, one declining towards the North, and the other towards the South, the greateſt Obliquity being 23 Degrees, 30 Minutes.

The Colures are two great Circles of the Sphere Interſecting each other at Right Angles in the Poles of the World. One is called the *Solſtitial*, the other the Equinoctial Colure: The Solſtitial Colure is that which paſſeth through the Poles of the World, and cutteth the Ecliptique in the Points of *Cancer*, and *Capricorne*.

The Equinoctial Colure paſſeth through the Poles of the World, and cutteth the Ecliptique, and the Equator in the Points of *Aries* and *Libra*, by which Points the four Seaſons of the Year are Diſtinguiſhed.

The

The Four Leſſer Circles of the Sphere.

The four leſſer Circles of the Sphere are the two Tropiques and the two Polar Circles, which Circles Divides the Earth into five broad Spaces called Zones, which are diſtinguiſhed in the following Chapter.

CHAP. III.

Of the Diviſion of the Earth by Zones.

A *Zone* is a broad Space of the Earth limited by the Tropiques, and the Polar Circles, and are five in Number, one Torrid (or burning Zone) two Temperate, and two Frozen Zones.

1. The Torrid or Burning Zone is, that Space of Earth and Sea Contained between the two Tropiques, and is 47 Degrees in Breadth.

2. The two Temperate Zones are that Space Contained between each Tropique, and the Polar Circles, one called the North, and the other the South Temperate Zone: And are each of them 43 Degrees in Breadth.

3. The two Frozen Zones are thoſe Spaces Contained between each Polar Circle, and the Poles of the world.

4. The Inhabitants of thoſe Zones in Reſpect of the Diverſity of their Noon Shadowes, are Divided into three Kindes, *Amphiſcii*, *Heteroſcii*, and *Periſcii*.

5. Thoſe that inhabit in the Torrid Zone are called *Amphiſcii*, becauſe their Noon-ſhadows are Diverſly caſt, ſometimes towards the North, and ſometimes towards the South, according to the Poſition of the Sun, when it is on the North or South ſide of their Zenith, or Vertical Point; and their Shadows are caſt accordingly, *viz.* If the Sun be to the Northward, then their Shadow is caſt to the Southward, and ſo on the Contrary.

6. Thoſe Inhabitants that live in the Temperate Zones are called *Heteroſcii*, becauſe their Noon Shadows are caſt but one way, and that either North or South; Thoſe who live in the North Temperate Zone, their Noon Shadows are alwaies caſt towards the North, and thoſe of the South Temperate Zone, their Noon Shadows are alwayes caſt towards the South. As may be ſeen in the Anexed Mapp of the Zones.

7. Thoſe who Inhabit in the Frozen Zones, are called *Periſcii*, becauſe their longeſt day is at leaſt 24 hours in length, and therefore the Sun being Carryed Circularly about them, their Shadows are alſo Carryed about them, in the ſame manner.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Diviſion of the Earth by Climates.

A Climate is that Space of the Earth Contained between three Parrallels, the middle moſt whereof Divideth it into two Equal Parts, ſerving for

for the ſetting out the Length and Shortneſs of the days in every Countrey: and for as much as there have been ſeveral ways uſed by the Ancients in Dividing the Climates, I ſhall at preſent Content my ſelf with this only Diviſion; by Reckoning the Differrence of each Climate to be one Quarter of an hour, and ſo the Climates are 24 in Number; till you come to the Latitude of 66 Degrees, 31 Minutes, (taking up 48 Parrallels.) To which are added ſix Climates more, where you will find the days to be One, Two, Three, Four, Five and Six Months long at the very Pole it ſelf, as you may plainly ſee in the Annexed Table; Where you may Note, that the greater the Latitudes are, the longer the days are.

A Table of Climates, *From the Equinoctial North and South to the Poles, wherein you may ſee in every Clime the length of the day in Hours and Minutes*; As for Example, *in the Climate or Parrallel of* 50 *Deg.* 33 *Min. you will find the longeſt day to be* 16 *Hours, and* 15 *Minutes, and in the Margent you find what Inhabitants dwell in thoſe Climates* viz. *the* Amphiſcii, Heteroſcii, *and the* Periſcii.

	Latitud.		Lon. D.	
	D.	M.	H.	M.
	00	00	12	00
Amphi-	04	18	12	15
scii.	08	34	12	30
	12	34	12	45
	16	43	13	00
	20	53	13	15
	23	10	13	30
	27	36	13	45
	30	47	14	00
	33	45	14	15
	36	30	14	30
	39	02	14	45
	41	22	15	00
	43	32	15	15
	44	29	15	30
	47	20	15	45
	49	01	16	00
	50	33	16	15
	52	58	16	30
	53	17	16	45
	54	29	17	00
	55	34	17	15
	56	37	17	30
Hetero-	47	34	17	45
scii.	58	26	18	00
	59	14	18	15

Periscii.

	Latitud.		Lon. D.	
	D.	M.	D.	M.
	59	59	18	30
	60	40	18	45
	61	18	19	00
	61	53	19	15
	61	25	19	30
	62	53	19	45
	63	22	20	00
	63	40	20	15
	64	06	20	30
	64	30	20	45
	65	49	21	00
	65	06	21	15
	65	21	21	30
	65	35	21	45
	65	49	22	00
	65	57	22	15
	66	06	22	30
	66	14	22	45
	66	20	23	00
	66	25	23	15
	66	28	23	30
	66	30	23	45
	66	31	24	00
	67	15		01
	69	30		02
	73	20	Months.	03
	78	20		04
	84	09		05
	00	00		06

CHAP. V.

Of the Diviſion of the Inhabitants of the Earth, Reſpecting their Site and Poſition, in Reference to One another.

1. THE Inhabitants of the Earth are divided into the *Periæci*, *Antæci*, and *Antipodes*.

2. The *Periæci* are ſuch as dwell in the ſame Parallel on the ſame ſide of the Equator, and oppoſite to us: Theſe live in the ſame Zone, and the ſame Clime; and caſt the ſame ſhade with us: Theſe Enjoy our Portion of heat and cold, our Seaſons of the year, our Increaſe of Days and Nights, and all things elſe of this kind; Saving that our Hours are Oppoſite, their ſix in the Evening, is our ſix in the Morning, our Noon their Midnight.

3. The *Antæci* are Inhabitants that are under our Meridian, which makes our hours, and theirs the ſame; but by being 51 Deg. 30 Min. on the other ſide of the Equator, it happens that though we all agree in the Temperament of Zones, Number of Climes in Caſting a Shadow to one ſide only, and the like; Yet their Zone and Climate is Southern, their Shadow falls to the South Pole, their Winter is our Summer, our Spring their Autumn.

4. The

4. The *Antipodes* are such as dwell Feet to Feet, and are in height of Oppofition, and differ in all things; our Summer is their Winter, our Noon is their Midnight; we have the North Pole Elevated, they the South. This truth of the *Antipodes* was in former time Reckoned so Ridiculous and Impossible, that *Virgilius* Bishop of *Salisburgh* who writ a Treatise thereof, was Condemned of Heresy by Pope *Zachary*, in the year of our Lord, 745.

CHAP. VI.

Containing several Useful Distinctions in Geography.

THe *Latitude* of a place is its neareſt distance from the Equator, either to the Northward, or Southward thereof, measured in the Meridian.

2. The *Longitude* of a place is the Number of Degrees, (Reckoned Eastwardly in the Equator,) from the Grand Meridian to the Meridian of the place required.

☞ And here Note that in all the Mapps in this Treatise, the Longitude beginneth at the Meridian of *Pico Tenariffa*.

Zenith, is a Point in the Heavens that is Right over our heads, and is sometimes called the Vertical Point, and Pole of the Horrizon.

Nadir, is a Point in the Heavens, Oppoſite to it, right under our Feet.

Of

Of the 32 Points of the Marriners Compaſs, which are thus Divided.

The four firſt, are the Cardinal Points, and are Compoſed of one Syllable, as Eaſt, Weſt, North, South.

The Four Seconds are Colateral Points, Conſiſting of two Syllables, as North Eaſt, North Weſt, South Eaſt, South Weſt.

The Eight Thirds are, thoſe that are Compoſed of Three Syllables, as North North Eaſt, North North Weſt, South South Eaſt, South South Weſt, Eaſt North Eaſt, Eaſt South Eaſt, Weſt North Weſt, Weſt South Weſt.

There are Sixteen Inferiour Points, Eight of them are Compoſed of four Syllables, and the other Eight of five Syllables: Thoſe of four Syllables, are theſe that follow.

Theſe are Compoſed of four Syllables.	*Theſe are Compoſed of Five Syllables.*
North and by Eaſt.	North Eaſt and by North.
Eaſt and by North.	North Eaſt and by Eaſt.
Eaſt and by South.	South Eaſt and by Eaſt.
South and by Eaſt.	South Eaſt and by South.
South and by Weſt.	South Weſt & by South.
Weſt and by South.	South Weſt and by Weſt.
Weſt and by North.	North Weſt and by Weſt.
North and by Weſt.	North Weſt & by North.

The Figure of the Marriners Compaſs is here Annexed.

Of

Of Meaſures.

Twelve Inches makes a Foot.
One Foot and a half, one Cubit.
Two Foot and a half, a Common Pace.
Two Common Paces, one Geometrical Pace.
Three Foot one Yard.
Six Foot one Fathom.
Sixteen Foot and a half, one Pole or Perch.
Forty Perches makes one Furlong.
Eight Furlongs, or 320 Perches, make one *Engliſh* Mile.
125 Geometrical Paces makes one Stade.
Eight Stades, or 1000 Geometrical Paces, is equal to an *Italian* Mile.
1250 Geometrical Paces is one *Engliſh* Mile.

60 *Engliſh* Miles hath Vulgarly been accounted one Degree on the Earth, but really and truly, (As hath appeared by very Worthy Experiments,) that 69 Miles and a half of our Statute Miles, makes one Degree on the Earth: But according to the Vulgar Meaſure, the Compaſs of the Globe of the Earth, is 21600 Miles, and the Diameter thereof, is 6875 Miles, and 4528 parts; which Diameter being Multiplyed by the Circumference, gives the quantity of Miles in the Superficies of the Earth and Water, And the Superficies being Multiplyed by $\frac{1}{6}$ of the Diameter, gives the Solidity in *Engliſh* Miles.

1500 Geo-

2500 Geometrical Paces make one *Scotch* Mile.

2500 Geometrical Paces make one Common *French* League.

3400 Geometrical Paces makes a *Spaniſh* League.

4000 Geometrical Paces makes a *German* League.

5000 Geometrical Paces makes one *Swedes* or *Swiſſes* League.

6000 Geometrical Paces makes one *Hungarian* League.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Uſe of the Mapps and Tables Contained in this Book.

THat which hath been already diſcourſed, hath been in the Nature of an Introduction; to give you ſome Light and Underſtanding in the Principles and Elements of Geography: that Concernes the ſeveral Diſtinctions and Diviſions of the Earthly Globe, by Circles, Zones and Climates; Diſcovering the various Poſitions of the Inhabitants, in Reſpect of their Shadows, and Contrariety of Seaſons, *&c.* Which may very well ſerve as a good Introduction to that which follows.

Therefore take notice, that to each Mapp there is a Table, that is as an Index to ſhew you what Diviſions are in the Mapp, and is as it were an Explanation

planation thereoff, which you will find very useful for the understanding of them.

As for Example, In the Mapp of the World, the Table Informs you of the General Division of the World, which is thus worded, *The Mapp of the World is divided* into two Continents; The Continent of *Europe*, *Asia* and *Africa*.

The Continent of North-*America*, South-*America*.

Now if you cast your Eye upon the Mapp, you may there plainly perceive the same Divisions Circumscribed with one intire Colour with the Name in the midst thereof, in Remarkable Capital Letters.

Then if you desire to know how any of the Quarters are Divided; Pitch upon what Quarter you please, (Suppose *Europe*;) Then Apply your self to the Table, and there you will find the General Divisions of *Europe* into the *Empires* Kingdoms, Principalities and Dominions, *&c.* Contained in the same, with the Principal Cities in each Country; then turne to the Mapp, and you will see each Respective Division, Exactly Answer thereunto as it is Expreſt in the Table.

Now, if you would descend into the particular Divisions of any one of the Quarters, you must proceed in the same Order, as has been Directed; (Suppose it were *Germany*:) Therefore turn to the Table, and there find into what parts *Germany* is Divided; as *Mecklenburgh*, *Pomeren*, *Brandenburgh*, *&c.* with the Principal Cities contained therein; so that by this you may note the Excellency of this Contrivance for by these Divisions, appearing so plainly to the eye, that you may see how one Countrey borders upo

upon another, ſo that by this View an Idea of the whole Country (with all its Diviſions) may be framed in your mind, that at any time you have the whole Proſpect thereof drawn into your Imagination, and Underſtanding; and can thereby Conceive the Probability or Improbability of any matter, that may be diſcourſed of in thoſe Countreys.

Now, if you would yet deſcend into the knowledge of any one particular Countrey, (or Subdiviſion in this or any other Empire or Kingdom that is Expreſt in the General Table,) you are to proceed in the ſame Order and manner as is before Directed.

CHAP. VIII.

Shewing the Uſe of a Mapp of the World that gives the hour of the day, (at any time,) in any part of the World; and to know where the People are Riſing, where they are at Dinner, where at Supper, and where going to Bed; being an Opperation moſt Diverting and Pleaſant, to be performed by a Map.

IT is in all Reſpects as other Mapps of the World, ſave only that this is Divided into 24 Meridians, or hour, Circles-Numbred in the Equinoctial with I. II. III. IIII. V. VI. &c. to XXIIII. the hour

Circle of XII. passing through the Zenith of *London*.

The Uses Follow.

To find the hour of the Day (at any time) in any part of the World.

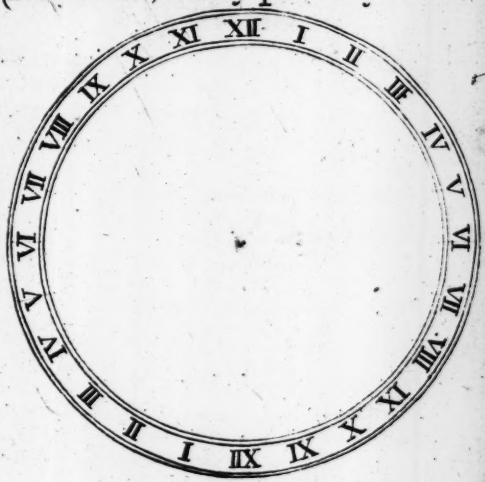
Having the Mapp before you, you may take notice that when it is Twelve a Clock at *London*, then whereſoever you caſt your eye, it is the ſame hour at Every Place, as is Expreſt in the Mapp, *viz*. It is one a Clock at *Venice*, Two a Clock at *Conſtantinople*, Three at *Aleppo*, and Four at *Madagaſcar*, *&c.* In the Eaſtern Hemiſphere, and in the Weſtern Hemiſphere: Six a Clock at *Jamaica*, Three a Clock at *Califournia*, *&c.*

But, Suppoſe it be any other hour with us at *London*, then for a more ready finding the hour in other places: I Refer you to this Adjoining Inſtrument, the Uſe of which may be made plain by one Example: As, Suppoſe it were Eleven a Clock at *London*, then turn *London* (on the moveable plate) to the hour of Eleven in the hour Circle, then will it ſhew at that very time the preſent hour, at all thoſe places in the moveable Plate; it will be Twelve a Clock at *Venice*, One a Clock at *Conſtantinople*, and Two at *Aleppo*, *&c.*

So the ſame Rule will tell you, at any time, the hour of the Day in any part of the World: by turning *London* to the preſent hour there, and all the reſt will fall ſucceſſively, as in the foregoing Example.

To

An Instrument for finding the hour of the Day (at all times) in any part of ye World.



An Example of the Use of this Instrument

If it be 9 a Clock at London *what hour is it at any other part of the World, therfore turn* London *to 9 (the hour given) Then shall ye present hour be shewn at all those places Expresst in ye Rundle; as you see it is 11 at* Constantinople, *& 12 at* Aleppo *&c.*

To know by the aforeſaid Mapp, where the People are Riſing, and where they are at Dinner, where at Supper, and where going to Bed; and where it is Midnight in any part of the World.

This Problem is grounded upon this Hypotheſis, that Six a Clock in the Morning may be taken for time of Riſing, and Twelve a Clock for Dinner time, and Six a Clock in the Evening for Supper, and Ten a Clock at Night for time of going to Bed; and Twelve a Clock for Midnight.

Therefore Note, when it is Dinner time with us at *London*, then they are Riſing at *Jamaica*, and at Supper at *Surrat*, and going to bed in the *Phillipina* Iſlands, (a little to the Eaſtward of *China*) and Midnight in the Pacifick Sea, and by the ſame Rule and Reaſon you may know the ſame things at any other hour at *London*. The forementioned Inſtrument doth moſt readily perform the ſame Operations by Noting what hour ſtands againſt any place in the Moveable Rundle; as ſuppoſe you turn *London* to Twelve a Clock, then you will find the hour of Riſing, Supper time, of going to Bed, and Midnight, at the places before Mentioned.

There is alſo another Pleaſant Operation to be performed by this Mapp, to know what company we have of Divers Nations to riſe with us, to go to Dinner when we do, and to Sup and go to bed at the ſame time with us, that is to ſay, all thoſe Inhabitants that dwell under our Meridian, or hour Circle, which are *French*, *Spaniards*, *Moores* and *Negroes*, all which Nations Riſe, Dine, Sup, and go to bed, when we do.

CHAP. IX.

Giving the Content or Quantity of the whole World in Acres, and of every Kingdom and Province thereof.

THe Globe of the World is supposed to be one third part water and Seas: And one third part not Inhabited; And one third part inhabited, which Containeth in Acres, as followeth.

In *Europe*.

	Acres.
England.	29000568.
Scotland.	14000432.
Ireland.	18000000.
The Ten Spanish Provinces.	7197000.
The Seven United Provinces.	3599000.
France.	82879000.
Spain.	67000535.
Italy.	44000257.

Under Spain.

Naples.	11704000.
Lumbardy.	1640000.
Savoy.	1910000.
Piedmont.	1160000.

Under

Under Venice.	acres.
Trevisano.	2584000.
Verona.	480000.
Friul	1047000.
Mantua.	480000.
Tuscany.	4785000.
Suria and *Florence.*	1480000.
Mercia Ancona.	1412000.
Parma.	885000.
Sicilia.	3113000.
Under Rome.	
Liguria.	1415000.
Romania.	1085000.
Heturia.	540000.
Latium.	480000.
Cyprus.	1601000.
Corsica.	1395000.
Sardinia.	4089000.
Candia. Under the Turk.	2060000.
Under Germany.	
Saxony.	3484000.
Misnia.	3249000.
Turingia.	1093000.
Lusatia.	2572000.
Bavaria.	3249000.
Holsatia.	3644000.
Helvetia.	1232000.
Basil.	842000.
Sweburgh.	2109000.
Saltsburgh.	1063000.
Trier Mentz Spires. Stratsburgh and Wormes.	4237000.
Juliers.	348000.

Cleve.

	acres
Cleve.	258000.
Weſt-Phalia.	2300000.
Oſnab.	358.
Sileſia.	5706000.
Bohemia.	7024000.
Auſtria.	6121000.
Moravia.	4114000.
Pomerania.	3249000.
Brandenburg.	6208000.
Mecklenburg.	2107000.
Franconia.	6361000.
Tyrol.	3249000.
Carinthia.	1588000.
Stiria.	1779000.
Palatine of the Rhine.	4361000.
Wortemburg.	1223000.
Emden.	230000.
Oldenbourg.	449000.
Liege.	548000.
Cologne.	215000.
In all	93000646.

Ruſſia.	9607000.
Volhinia.	5762000.
Muſſovia.	196000.
Livonia.	34115000.
Poland.	19205000.

The Dominions of Denmark.

Danmark.	10426000.
Norway.	28492000.
Holſtein.	1065000.
Ditmarſh.	337000.

The

The Dominions of *Sweden.*

Sweden.	57430000.
Finland.	7531000.
Gothia.	20936000.
Hungaria, Dalmatia, Transilvania. and all Turky in *Europe*	385367000.
Part of *Russia*, or *Muscovia*, in *Europe*, Contains.	232558000.
Part of *Muscovia* in *Asia* Contains.	128817000.
Tartary.	299110000.
Persia.	385367000.
East-Indies.	587200000.

In Africa.

Africa.	1541883000.

In America.

North part of *America.*	1152400000.
South part of *America.*	1349133000.

So that the whole Sum of the Habitable Part of the World is six Milliars, six hundred and 23 Millions, and Seventy thousand Acres.

☞Note, that a Milliar is one Thousand Millions.

A Table shewing the bearing *Distance*, and Longest day, and difference of Meridians of most of the principal Cities in the World, from the Famous City of *London.*

Names of the places.	The way or Point of bearing.	Dist. in miles.	Longest day H. M.	Differ. meridi H. M.
Alexandria in Egypt.	l. e. by e.	2196	14 00	1 42
Amsterdam in Holland.	e. by no.	266	16 40	0 28
Athens in Greece	s. e. by e.	1641	14 40	0 56
Antwerp in Brabant	East fere	248	26 28	0 24
Barwick in England	Nor. fere	267	17 24	0 2
Babylon in Chaldea	ea. so. ea.	2724	14 25	3 56
Bethsaida in Canaan	s. e. by e.	2365	14 6	2 29
Bermudas West Ocean	w. so. w.	3409	14 10	4 56
Calicute in East-Iudia	l. e. by e.	5214	12 20	6 8
Calis in France	ea. by so.	86	16 25	0 9
Constantinople in Turky	ea. so. ea.	1547	15 15	2 24
Dublin in Ireland	n. w. by w.	296	17 15	0 26
Dantzick in Prusia.	ea. no. ea.	961	17 5	1 44
Damascus Turky in Asia	ea. so. ea.	2404	14 15	3 16
Edenburgh in Scotland	North	328	17 40	0 0
Ephesus in Greece	e. s. e.	1808	14 40	2 30
Florence in Italy	sou. east.	801	15 10	0 57
Frankford in Germany	East fere.	448	16 15	0 47
Hamburgh in Germany	ea. no. ea.	538	18 0	0 56
Hierusalem in Canaan	s. e. by e.	2352	14 8	3 3
Isseland in the N. sea	n. n. w.	930	21 44	0 52
Joppa in Canaan	s. e. by e.	2938	14 6	5 0
Lisbone in Portugal	so. so. w.	985	14 45	1 0
Middleburgh in Zeland	East	295	16 30	0 20
Mentz in Germany	East	410	16 25	0 45
Millain in Italy	s. e. fere.	645	15 22	0 48
Morocco in Barbary	so. by w.	1449	14 0	0 28
Mexico in America	w. by so.	6844	13 20	9 59
Naples in Italy	So. by e.	1051	14 50	0 16
Niniveh in Asia	e. so. ea	2635	14 30	3 52
Paris in France	s. s. e.	215	15 57	0 20
Philippi in Macedonia.	e. s. e.	1395	15 10	2 10
Prague in Bohemie	East fere	700	16 15	1 14
Quinzai, the greatest City in	E. by S.	7272	13 35	11 28
Rome in Italy (the world.	s. e. by e.	887	15 4	1 7
Spiers in Germany	e. by s.	430	16 2	0 46
Strawsborough	ea. by s.	432	16 0	2 41
Toledo in Spain	so. by w.	934	14 30	5 36
Troy in Greece	e. s. e.	1605	15 0	2 25
Venice in Italy	e. s. e.	744	15 28	1 3
Sivil in Spain	so. by w.	950	14 40	0 52
York in England	No. fere.	150	17 0	0 4
LONDON.			1626	0 0

FINIS

A Geographical Deſcription OF THE WORLD.

CHAP. I.

Of the World in General

THe ſurfare of the Earth is Divided into two great Continents one of which is Divided into *Europe*, *Aſia and Africa*, and the other into two, *viz*. North and South *America*, as are plainly ſoen in the Mapp of the World, with their names in the midſt in Capital Letters: There is but little difficulty about the bounds after that which joyns *Europe* and *Aſia*, is Conſidered (for bating the little *Iſthmus* made by the Mediterranean and *Mare Rubrum*, which containes the Limits of *Aſia* and *Africa*) there

is no part of the ſaid Quarters which is not Surrounded by the Sea: For the ſeparation then or Boundary between *Europe* and *Aſia*, Geographers are of various Opinions Concerning this Diviſion; Some Divide it thus, with a line drawn through the *Egean* Sea and *Heleſpont*, through the *Euxine* Sea to *Palus Meotis*, along the ſtream of the River *Tanais* to the mouth thereof, and ſo by the River *Dwina* to the Bay of St. *Nicholas* in the white Sea.

Others (as the Right Honourable the Earl of *Caſtlemain*) in his Book of the uſe of the Engliſh Globe, doth more Judiciouſly divide it thus, Suppoſing a line drawn from the Mouth of *Tanais* Runs up the ſtream to *Tuia* (Scituated on the moſt Eaſterly flexure,) and thence going to the neareſt Banks of the Riyer *Oby*, accompanies it till it falls in the Northern *Ocean*, my Lord doth the rather Incline to this Diviſion than any other, becauſe it Containes almoſt all the Vaſt Dominions of the Ruſſian Emperour, and ſo makes him an intire *European Monarch.n*

CHAP. II.

Of Europe *in General.*

EUrope although it be the leaſt of the four grand Diviſions of the Earth (as appears in the Mapp of the World) yet it is of the moſt *Renowme.*

1. For the *Temperature* of the Air, lying in the midſt

midſt of the *Temperate* Zone, and therefore Fertile in its ſoil. 2. The flouriſhing of Arts and Sciences. 3. For the Purity and Sincerity of the Chriſtian faith,

The language of the *Europeans* is Divided into ſeveral branches or *Dialects*, but all from three Roots or ſtems, which are, 1. The *Latine*. 2. The *Tutonick* or *High Dutch*. 3. The *Sclavonian* tongue. Thoſe that Branch from the *Latine* are the *Italians*, *French*, *Spaniards*, *Portugalls*; and thoſe from the *Tutonick*, are the *Engliſh*, *Dutch*, *Swedes*, *Danes*, *Gothes*; and from the *Sclavonian*, the *Croatians*, *Hungarians*, *Tranſilvanians*, *Ruſſians*,

The Kingdoms and Principal Regions are as followeth, (as they ſtand in the Table of *Europe*,) viz. *England*, *Scotland*, *Ireland*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, *France*, *Italy*, *Germany*, *XV II* Provinces, *Norway*, *Sweden*, *Denmark*, *Poland*, *Lithuania*, *Moſcovia*. *Ruſſia*, leſſer *Tartary*, *Turky* in *Europe*.

The moſt famous Rivers in *Europe* are nine, The *Thames* in *England*, *Tornia* in *Scandinaria*, *Wolga* in *Muſcovia*, the *Loire* in *France*, the *Rhine* in *Germany*, the *Weyſſel* in *Poland*, *Tagus* in *Spain*, *Po* in *Italy*, and the *Danube* in *Germany* and *Turkey* in *Europe*.

We Rank *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, in the firſt place, in Regard they owe obedience to the Scepter of our Gracious Soveraign.

We ſhall therefore Begin with the Deſcription of the Kingdoms of *Great Britain* and *Irelaud*, (not affecting that *Diminutive Appellation* of the Britiſh Iſles) as if they were *Guernſey* or *Jarſey* and no way Comporting with the Renown and Grandure of thoſe famous Kingdomes.

Of

Of Great Britain.

GReat *Britain* Containes *England*, *Scotland*, and *Wales*, making the moſt Famous Iſland in the whole World. It was once called *Albion, ab Albis Rupibus* from the white Rocks apearing on the South Coaſt, towards *France*, from whence it was firſt *Diſcovered*. Afterwards *Britain*, ſome ſay from *Brutus*, of the Trojan Race, who firſt ſetled a Government here; or as others will have it, from *Prutainia*, ſignifying Mettals, becauſe of the great quantity of Tin, Iron, Lead, *&c.* that is found here. But others ſay the Britaines had their name from the word, *Brith*, which ſignifieth ſtained or painted, by reaſon of a Cuſtome the Natives had to paint their Skins all over, and of ſeveral Colours, that they might thereby the more Terrify their Enemies, whence alſo the Romans called the People of *Scotland Picts*.

The whole length from *Strathy*-head in *Scotland* to the *Lizard*-point in *Cornwall*, is counted 624 Miles: And the breadth from the lands end in *Cornwall*, to the Iſle of *Thanet* in *Kent* is about 340. It is obſerved in his Majeſties Teritoryes about *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, there are eight Several *Dialects* ſpoken by his Majeſties own Subjects, *viz.* 1. *Engliſh.* 2. *Scotch.* 3. *Iriſh.* 4. *Welch.* 5. *Corniſh* (in Cornwall.) 6. *French* (in *Garnſey* and *Jarſey.*) 7. *Manks* (in the Iſle of Man) and 8. *Gothiſh* (in the Iſlands of Suhtland.

Of

Of *England.*

ENgland (a name taken from the *Angli* a people that came in with the Saxons, and not chang'd by the Daniſh or Norman *Conquerors*) is the chief part of the Iſland of Great Britain, being Divided into 40 Countys and 22 Biſhopricks, is Accounted in length 386 miles, in breadth 279. The ſoil is very fertile and plentifull; ſeveral of its Chief Commodities and Excellencies are Contained in this verſe,

Angliæ, Mons, Pons, Fons.
Eccleſia, Femina, Lana.

England is ſtor'd with Bridges, Hills and Wooll;
With Churches, Wells, and Women Beautifull.

Its firſt known inhabitants were the *Britains*, who being Conquered by the *Romans*, and afterwards over-run by the *Saxons*, were forced to Retire into that Corner of the Kingdom called *Wales*: where their Poſterity to this day Inhabite, being a Province Divided into 12 Countys and 4 Biſhopricks, the eldeſt Son of our Engliſh Kings, being always Entituled Prince of *Wales*.

The forementioned *Saxons* Divided the whole Realm into ſeven Kingdoms, and were much oppreſſed for a long time by the *Danes*, but at laſt

last being united under one King, were subdued by the *Normans*, under *William* the *Conqueror*, whose Successors Continue to this day.

Of *Wales*.

Wales is Invironed on all sides by the Sea, except towards *England*, from which it is separated from the RIVER DEE, and a line drawn to the RIVER WYE: But Anciently it Extended to the RIVER SEVERNE Eastward, for *Offa* King of the *Mercians*, forced them to leave the Plain Countrys beyond that River (which now is called the *Marches of Wales*,) and to betake themselves to the Mountaines; which he caused to be separated from *England*, by a great Ditch called *Offa's Dike*, in *Welch Claudh-Offa*, in many places yet to be seen.

The whole Country is Generally Mountanous and Barren, yet affordeth several good Commodities, and is not without many fertile Valleys, which bear good Corn, and breedeth abundance of small Cattle, with which they furnish *England*; as also with Butter, Cheese, woolen Cloth, called *Friezes Cottens*, Bays, Calveskins, Hides, Honey, Wax.

It is divided into 4 Circuits for the Admistration of Justice, and is divided into 13 Counties, wherein is contained 1016 Parish Churches, 56 Market Towns and 40 *Castles*, 230 *Rivers*, 99 Bridges, 32 Parks, 13 Forrests, 1 Chase. Also these hills are famous for their height, *viz*. *Snowden*, *Plinillimon*, *Brechin*, *Moylvodian*, *Brethen*, *Caddoridrie*, *Rarduvaure*, *Monuch*, *Dennye*, and *Penman-Maur*.

Of

Of *Scotland.*

Scotland is the Northern Part of *Great Britain*, longer then *England*, but not ſo broad, much colder and leſs Fruitfull, the whole Containing 35 Shires, is Divided into Lowlands, which ſpeak a kind of Barbarous Engliſh, and the High-lands, whoſe language is very neer the ſame with the *Iriſh*. This Realm, upon ſucceſſion of King *James* to the Engliſh Crown, became united to that Scepter, and are Joyntly ſtiled *Great Britain*. Its Chief Commodities are Courſe Clothes, Frieſes, Fiſh, Hides, Lead-Ore, and here are four Univerſities, *Edenbrugh, Glaſcow, St. Andrews, and Aberdeen*, two Arch-Biſhops and eleven Biſhops.

As to their Courts of Juſtice, they are peculiar to themſelves, the chief of which is the Seſſion or *Colledge* of Juſtice, conſiſting of a Preſident, 14 Senators, 7 of the Clergy and as many of the Laity, unto which was afterward joined the *Chancellor*, who is chief, and 5 other Senators, & in time of the Seſſions of Parliament there is a high *Commiſſioner* conſtituted by his Majeſty to Act as *Vice Roy* under him, which at preſent is the Illuſtrious Prince *James* Duke of *York* and *Albany*.

Of *IRELAND.*

Ireland is the bigeſt Iſland in *Europe* after Britain. The Weſt of which lyes towards *Spain*, Containing in length above 300 Miles, in breadth 150. It neither breeds nor will Harbour venomous Creatures; the Soil is very good, and by the late Induſtry of the Inhabitants (now the greateſt part Engliſh;) the whole Country begins to Grow rich and Flouriſhing, as the Populous and fair new buildings at *Dublin*, and

and other Places, Demonstrate. It is Divided in four Provinces, *viz. Leinster, Ulster, Munster & Counaught* and each of them into several Countyes, as may appear in the Table of *Ireland*.

The Comodities are store of Cattel, as also Tallow, Butter, Cheese, and Wool, of which they make cloth, Frieses, Ruggs, Mantles, *&c.* Its Seas yeilds great plenty of Codfish, Herrings, Pilchers, *&c.* and in the Bowels of the Earth, Mines of Tin, Lead, and Iron.

Of *Spain*.

Spain, the most Western Country of *Europe* is separated from *France* on the Northeast by the *Pyrenean Mountaines*, and on the West joyning to *Portugal*, on all other parts washt by the Sea, its whole Circuit being 1900 English Miles. They are a mixt People, Descended from *Gothes*, *Saracens*, and *Jewes*: from the *Jewes* they Inherite Superstition, from the *Saracens* Melancholy, from the *Gothes* desire of Liberty. They are much given to Women, vain glorious, and stately; very Grave in their Carriage, zealous Adherers to the Church of *Rome*, Obedient to their Prince, true to their words, and of Wonderfull Patience, Enduring adversity: their Women sober, loving to their Husbands, and Gallants, wonderful, Delicate, Curious in Painting, and perfuming, but by Custome forbidden to drink any VVine, at least till they are Marryed. This Country yields Sacks, Sugars, Oyl, Metals, Liquorish, Rice, Silk, VVool, Corke, Rosin, Steel, Oranges and Lemmons, and Raisins, *&c.* But is defective in Corn, and are glad to be supplyed therewith from *Italy*, *France* or *Sicilia*; nor are their Cattle large or many, their fare being most upon Sallats

Sallats and Fruits; every Gentleman limitted what fleſh he ſhall buy for himſelf and Family: they have Univerſities, ſuch as they are: their Courts are kept at *Madrid*.

Of *Portugal*.

Portugal is a Diſtinct Kingdome by it ſelf, though anciently a province of *Spain*. Its Chief City is *Lisbon*; their Cuſtomes and Religion much like the Spaniards.

Of *France*.

THe Kingdom of *France* is for one intire thing, one of the moſt rich and abſolute *Monarchies* of the World, being almoſt a ſquare, each ſide containing about 600 Miles; it is bounded on the North with Lower Germany, on the North-Weſt, waſht with the Britiſh *Ocean*, on the weſt with the *Aquitain* Sea, on the South the *Pyrenean Mountains* fence it from Spain, on the Eaſt it extends to the *Medeteranean*, and the *Alps*, which Divide it from *Italy*. It abounds with all manner of good Fruits, beſides great ſtore of Fiſh and Fowl; but its Chiefeſt Commodities are Wine, Salt, Linnen, Cloth and Corn; the leſs Materiall are Wood for

dying, Paper, Nutts, Almonds, Laces to the New Modes. The People are generall Complemental, inconstant and Rash; both their Gentlemen and Citizens live more sparingly then the English, they feed most on Boyl'd or Liquid Meats, and are very curious in sawces. In Matters of Warr, there is an old Comparison that Resembles the *French* to a Flea, quickly Skiping into a Country, and assoon leaping out of it; of which late Transactions afford several instances; their Language is *Amorous*, and they leave out manny *Consonants* in *Pronuntiation*, Occasioning this *Proverb*, A Frenchman writes not as he pronounces, Sings not as he Pricks, nor Speakes as he thinks. The Nationall Religion is Popery, yet there are many Protestants amongst them, whom they in derision call *Hugonots*, who of late have bin and are under great Persecution for their *Religion* and loss of their Priviledges, not occasioned in the least by their disloyalty, or any disturbance of the Government, but only and alone from the Malice of the Popish Clergy. The Air in the Northern parts of *France* is Purer then that of *England*, and being not so much Covered with Clouds drawn out of the Sea, becomes more cold in Winter, and more hot in Summer, and less Annoyed with mists and Rain.

The Kingdom is divided into twelve General Governments, to which may be added four new Governments, being the late Conquests of the *French* King.

Four towards the North on this side the Loir, four in the middle of *France*, on each side the Loir, four on the South beyond the *Loir*, and the other four to the Eastward towards *Germany*.

Of

Of ſeveral Countrys bordering upon *France*

La Franche Comte, or the free County, called alſo the County of *Burgundy*, is invironed with *Champaigne*, *Lorrain*, *Breſſy*, and the *Dutchy* of *Burgundy*, being in length 90 Miles, and breadth 60. One of the moſt fertile Provinces in the World, the chief City is *Beſanſon*, the next *Dole*, famous for the Colledg of *Jeſuits* there. It was under the *Spaniſh* Crown, but a few years agoe ſudenly ſurprized by the *French*.

2. *Lorrain*, a Principality adjoyning to that laſt mentioned, about four days Journey in length, and three in breadth; it abounds with Corn and Wine, good Horſes, plenty of Mines and Store of Salt and Fiſh: the Dukes Revenue was formerly computed at 700000 Crowns *per Annum*; and they were wont to give for their Device, An armed Arm coming as it were from Heaven, and Graſping a naked Sword, to ſhew that they were abſolute Princes, holding theire eſtate by nó other tenure then from God and the Sword: but the *French* have likewiſe not long ſince violently over-run this Countrey; and the preſent Duke Commands the *Emperours* forces, having Married the Queen *Dowager* of *Poland*.

3. *Savoy*, a Dukedome compaſſed with *Dauphine*, *Switzerland* and *Piedmont*, which latter is for the moſt part under its Government, lying on the *Italian* ſide of the *Alps*, and being exceeding pleaſant and Fruitfull. The reſt of *Savoy* is *Mountanous* & *Barren*. Adjoyning hereunto, on the Lake *Lemane*, ſtands the City of *Geneva*, a Common wealth, not extending eight Leagues in Circuit; But of indifferent good Trade, and well Fortified.

4. *Switzerland*, is likewiſe a Republick, Conſiſting of 13. Shires or *Cantons*, of which five are all *Papiſts*, ſix all Proteſtants, and two mixt. 'Tis thought to be the higheſt Countrey in *Europe*, and ſends forth four of the Greateſt Rivers, *viz.* The *Danubias* through *Germany* and *Turkie* Eaſt; the *Rhine*, through *Germany*, North; the *Rhoſne*, through *France*, Weſt; and ſo through *Italy*, South; the Soil is but mean, being ſo Hilly; but the Men great Warriours, and famous for their Mercinary Valour.

This Country is in length about 240 miles, and 188 in breadth, very Mountanous, affording Deers, VVild-Goats and Bears. The Valleys affords rich Paſture for Cattle, wherein conſiſts their greateſt wealth, in ſome places they have good VVines and Corn.

Of

Of *Italy*.

Italy is the moſt famous *Region* of *Europe*, very much Reſembling the form of a mans legg; A moſt Pleaſant Countrey, Commodious for Traffique, and Exceeding fertile.

'Tis bounded on the Eaſt with the *Adriatick* Sea, South and Weſt with the *Tyrrhene* Sea, on the North with the *Alps*, being in length 1020 Miles, and in Breadth not above 440. in the Broadeſt place.

It abounds with Corne, Wine and Oyl, yields plenty of Almonds, Pomegranats, *&c.* The whole Countrey ſeeming as an intire Garden.

The People were Anciently famous for their Valour and Prudence, and are ſtill Courteous and Grave, and very Obliging to Strangers, yet much Enclining to Jealouſy and Wantonneſs, and ſharp Revenge; ſparing in Diet, but neat; their greateſt Expences are about their Gardens.

Here about 1600 year agoe the *Latine* tongue Floriſh'd, being vulgarly ſpoken; but afterwards by the Invaſions of the *Gothes* and *Vandales*, and other Barbarous Nations, the Common Speech became mixed and degenerated, which at this day we call the *Italian*, and is ſtill a moſt Delicate, Noble, and Courtly Language.

The Capitall *City* is *Rome*, once Miſtris of the World in *Temporalls*, and ſtill pretending to be ſo in

in Spiritualls, in Compaſs about 11 Miles, but full of Gardens, and waſte ground, ſo that its ſuppoſed not to Contain above 250000 Soules, two parts in three of whom are Clergy men, and Curtezans.

But in the Flouriſhing of the *Roman Empire*, it contained 50 Miles in Compaſs, and not Fewer then 3 or 4 Millions of People, as is found in *Authentick Hiſtory*.

After the *Emperours* removed their Seat to *Conſtantinople*, the Biſhop of *Rome* taking Advantage by their abſence, by pretended *Donation* from *Conſtantine* made himſelf abſolute *Prince* of a great part of *Italy*, called *St. Peters Patrimony*, and the Lands of the Church, and the reſt in time became *Cantonized* into ſeverall *Petty Principalities* and States.

In the Bottom of the *Adriatick*, now called the *Gulf* of *Venice*, ſtands the famous City and Virgin Commonwealth of *Venice*, Situate on many *Iſlands*; and the water running through every ſtreet, being in compaſs 8 Miles, Containing 70 Pariſhes, many Excellent *Pallaces*, and *Curious* Buildings.

Of *the Principal Iſlands* in the *Mediteranean Sea.*

Of Sicilia.

THis Iſland is the chiefeſt of all the others in the Mediterranean Sea, and is a Kingdom of

of it ſelf, it is in Circuit about 780 Miles, it is of a *Triangular* Shape.

It is very plentiful, and abundant in moſt things, eſpecially Corn; it yields moſt Delicate Wines, ſweet Oyl, Sugar, Honey, Silk, Saffron, great ſtore of Salt, and by reaſon of the ſweet *Temperature* they have all Sorts of Fruits, as alſo Mines of Gold, Silver, Iron and Allom: there are alſo found *Emeraulds* and *Agates*, and other Precious Stones; The Countrey breeds an Excellent Race of Horſes; and amongſt the Hills and Mountaines, there is the famous Mount *Etna*, now called *Mount Gibello*, although it lyes covered with Snow, yet from the topp Iſſues forth flame and ſmoke, and ſometimes caſteth forth ſuch a quantity of Aſhes, that the fields are Covered therewith.

There are at preſent 12 Epiſcopall Cityes, the three whereof, as *Palermo*, *Meſſina* and *Monwale*, are Arch Biſhopricks, all very rich; *Palermo* is the Royal ſeat of the whole Kingdome; The *Sicilians* are very Ingenious and ſharpe witted People, Eloquent and Pleaſant, deſirous of Honour; the Iſland is under the Power of the King of *Spain*.

Of *Sardinia*.

THe Iſland of *Sardinia* lyeth in the *Mediterranean* or *Tyrrhenean* Sea, whoſe Circuit is 560 Miles, it is Divided into two parts, one is more Hilly then the other; the Iſland produceth

Excellent Wines, and abundance of Cattell, and great ſtore of Cheeſe; they have good Horſes, but not very high: here are many hot Bathes, Salt pitts, Mines of Silver, Brimſtone and Allom. This Iſland hath two Arch Biſhopricks, the one is *Cagliari*, and is the chief City, Seated on a *Mountain*, having a fair *Port*; the other is *Oriſtano*, very meanly Inhabited by reaſon of a bad Ayre; is has a Port, and a great River. The *Sardes* are a Rude People, and uncivil, well able to endure Labour and hardneſs, good Hunters, not daynty in food, not Curious in Apparell. They formerly had a language of their own but, now Corrupted, and in the the Cities they ſpeak *Spaniſh*.

Of *Corſica*.

THis Iſland hath been Inhabited with divers Sorts of People, it is in length 120 Miles. It is Divided into two parts, the Eaſterne part is called the *Interior*, and the other on the Weſt called the *Exterior* ſide; the Iſland is every where Encloſed with *Rocky Cliffs*, and within the land very Hilly; it produceth Horſes of a fierce Nature, and Hounds of a wonderfull Bigneſs.

Firſt this Iſland was poſſeſſed by the *Tyrheans*, and afterwards by the *Carthaginians*; but they were driven out by the *Romans*, which were alſo Expulſed by the *Saracens*, which were likewiſe ſubdued by the *Genoeſes*, under whoſe Jurisdiction it remaines.

O

Of *Malta.*

THis Iſland is renowned for the reſidence of the great Maſter of the Knights of *Jeruſalem*, the Circuit is 60 Miles, the land is Stony without River in it; they have ſtore of Sheep, Goats, Oxen, Aſſes, Mules, Coneyes and Partridges; the Inhabitants are very brown, ſwarthy Colour, by reaſon of the heat of Summer; the Women are fair, but they hate Company and when they goe abroad they are Covered. Upon this Iſland was the Shipwrack of *St. Paul*, the chief town and ſeat of the Biſhop is called *Malta.*

Of *Corfu.*

Corfu is one of the Iſlands in the *Ionian* Sea, in Circuit 300 Miles, and 40. in length; the South part Hilly, but the North part plain, one *Mountain* Excepted, which ſtands neer the Sea, on whoſe top is ſeated *Caſtle Nova*, underneath it *Caſtle Vecbio*, and at the foot of the Hill lyes the City of *Corfu*, ſhut in and encloſed between thoſe two Caſtles; the Aire is very ſweet and good; it aboundes with Cedar trees, Orange trees, and other Fruits; it is Plentifull in Honey, Wax, Wine and

and Oyl, Fiſh and wild Fowl, and wild Beaſts, to the great pleaſure and paſtime of the Inhabitants in their Hunting and Hawking Recreations.

Of *Candia.*

THis Iſland is one of the moſt famous in the *Mediterranean* Sea, it reaches 270 Miles in length, and 50 Miles in breadth. This Iſle was ormerly called *Crete*, and had at that time 100 Cities; it is Hilly in the Eaſterne part: it abounds with Olive trees, Oranges, Cedars, and Excellent Wine, called *Malmſey* or *Muſcadine*, and in their Valleyes Exceeding fair Paſtures. This Iſland hath been lately famous for the great and eminent defence it made againſt the *Turk*, but at laſt was forc'd to yield the Conqueſt thereof to them, ſo the *Venetians* loſt it, after a long and tedious ſiege. The Chiefe City of the Iſland is called *Candia.*

Of *Cyprus.*

THis Iſland is 550 Miles in Circumference, in length it is 200, and in breadth 65 Miles. It is Divided into two parts by a *Mountain* which runs through it from Eaſt and Weſt; the Ayre is very hot, and but little water, there falls little raine; it abounds

bounds with all things needfull for life; it produceth great ſtore of Corn, and other Pulſe and Grain, Oyl, excellent Wine, Sugar, and Cotten-Wool, Honey, Turpentine, Verdigreace, Braſs, and all Sort of Mettals, Salt and Grogrames of Goats hayre; the Women Laſcivious.

This Kingdome is Divided into 11 Provinces, the Chief City is *Nicoſia*, adorned with fair Churches and ſumptuous Pallaces; it was once in the Poſſeſſion of the *Venetians*, but now under the *Turk*.

Of *Majorca* and *Minorca*.

TWo Iſlands about 60 miles from *Spain*, the firſt 300, the ſecond is 150 Miles in Circuit, and both Indifferent Fruitfull.

Of *Cephalonia* and *Zant*

THeſe Iſlands each of them are in Compaſs 60 Miles or there abouts, they have plenty of Currans and Oyl, and Wine; and are under the *Venetians*.

Of

Of *Germany*.

Germany is Divided into two parts, High and Low. High *Germany* is bounded on the Weſt, with *France* and *Belgium*; on the North, with *Denmark* and the *Baltique* Sea; on the Eaſt, with *Pruſſia*, *Poland*, and *Hungary*; and on the South with the *Alps* and *Italy*. The Country is almoſt Square, each ſide being 650 Miles; it hath one General Governour called the Emperour, a Name derived from the Ancient *Roman* Emperours, but retains very little of that Power; for moſt of the other Princes are abſolute in their Reſpective Dominions, whence this mighty Body, by Reaſon of Various Intereſts and Differences, becomes nothing ſo formidable as it would be, if firmly united under one Soveraign Monarch; The Principal Regions are preſented to you in the Table of *Germany*, the whole Country abounds with moſt things neceſſary for Life.

Its Commodities are Mines of Silver, an other Inferiour Metals; Wines, and freſh Fiſh, Quick-Silver, Allom, *&c.* The People are Honeſt, Laborious, and Sincere, Stout Drinkers, and Good Souldiers: The Women of Indifferent Complexions, but ſomewhat corpulent; as for their Diet, *There is this Proverb*, The *Germans* have much meat, but Sluttiſhly dreſt; The *French* little, but neatly Cookt; The *Spaniards* neither one nor the other.

The

The Title of the Father deſcends to all the Children, every Son of a Duke, is a Duke, every Daughter a *Dutcheſs*; For Religion, ſome are Papiſts, others Proteſtants; which latter are again divided into *Lutherans* and *Calviniſts*.

Of the Seventeen Provinces.

LOwer *Germany* is that which is called *Belgium*, or the *Netherlands*, and is bounded on the Eaſt, with the River *Ems*, and part of High *Germany*, on the Weſt with the *German* Sea, on the North with Eaſt *Freeſland*, and on the South with the *Some*, *Champaign* and *Lorrain*, containing in all Seventeen Provinces: But we ſhall only ſpeak here of the ſeven United Provinces, or *Dutch* Common-Wealth; The Names of which are, *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Utreeht*, *Over-Iſſel*, *Zutphen*, *Groningen*, and *Weſt-Frieſland*, which was firſt made in the year 1581. on their Revolt from their Ancient Soveraign the King of *Spain*, againſt whom by the great Aſſiſtance of the *Engliſh*, and Princes of *Orange*, they Waged War many years ſo ſucceſſfully, that he was at laſt forced to treat with them as a Free State.

Theſe Countries are exceeding Populous, being a People very Induſtrious, they have attempted to Graſp the Trade of this part of the World into their hands.

In theſe Provinces the Women govern all, both within doors, and without, and make all bargains, which

which makes them injurious and Troubleſom; the Eldeſt Daughter is of the greateſt Reputation, yet hath no larger Portion then the reſt; they Marry Noble with Ignoble, young with old, Maſter with Servants, and into ſtrange Townes, and Forreign Countrys.

There are within *Holland* alſo a great Number of Lakes and ſtanding Waters. They want both Corn, Wine, Oyl, Wood, Wool, Hemp, Flax, and almoſt all other Commodities; and yet there is not any Countrey in the North which abounds ſo much as *Holland* and *Zealand*, in almoſt all the forementioned Commodities; ſo great is the Advantages theſe Provinces receive by the Sea.

The ten Catholick Provinces, or Spaniſh Netherlands.

THe ten *Spaniſh* Provinces are theſe, *Flanders*, *Limburg*, *Luxenburg*, *Brabant*, the *Marqueſate* of the Holy Empire; *Artois*, *Henault*, *Namurs*, *Meckline*, and *Geiderland*.

The Soil is very Fruitful, and mightily Peopled, but exceedingly waſted and impoveriſhed by the late Wars and Incurſions made in their Country by the *French* King.

In theſe Countrys belonging to the King of *Spain*, are 208. Walled Townes, 150. Townes priviledged, as walled Townes; 6300. Villages with

with Parish Churches, besides a great Number of Villages and Hamblets.

There are five principle Rivers in the seventeen Provinces; The *Rhine*, the *Meuse*, the *Scheld*, the *Haa*, and *Emes*.

The *Meuse* affords abundance of *Sturgeon*, so big, that some of them weigh four hundred, and some four hundred and twenty pounds, and are twelve foot long, of *Antwerp* Measure; The *Scheld* doth also abound with most sorts of Fish.

They have divers Forrests and Woods, well stored, with Red and Fallow Deer, Goates, Wild Boares, Hares, Coneys, Badgers, Wolves, Foxes, *&c.* which yeild good Furrs.

The Fowl in these Countries are Partridges, Feasants, Turtle-Doves, Quailes, and any sort of Birds as we have in *England*.

The two Principal Cities in these Countreys are *Amsterdam* in the Seven United Provinces, and *Antwerp* in the Ten Provinces.

Amsterdam standeth upon the Gulf *Tye*, and is built upon Piles under the Ground, as *Venice* is; so that the buildings under ground, are more chargable then above: It is very rich in Merchandise, the buildings are very Sumptuous and Fair.

Antwerp lyes on the right side of the *Scheld*, it flourisheth exceedingly in the Number of Inhabitants, in beautiful Buildings, and in Merchandizing, which is chiefly occasioned by the the Commodiousnes of the *Scheld*, it being a River of so great bredth and depth, and Ebbing and Flowing so far into the Sea.

Of

Of *Norway*.

NOrway the Western parts of *Scandinavia*, is a place very Barren and Mountainous, so that instead of bread the People eat dried Fish, which we call Stock-fish. They export Furs, Train-Oyl, Timber, Deals, Clapboard. It is a Kingdom of it self, and divided into five Governments or Provinces.

1. The Government of *Bahus*, the chief Towns, *Bahus* and *Maerstrand*.

2. That of *Agger*, the chief Towns is *Agger*, *Opslo*, and *Frederick Stads*.

3. That of *Bergen*, the chief Town *Bergen*, the Residence of the *Vice-Roy*.

4. The Government of *Dronthem*, the chief Town *Dronthem*, the Seat of the Ancient Kings of *Norway*.

5. *Wardhuyse*, the chief Town *Wardhuyse*, near the North Cape of *Norway*.

The *Norwegians* are little given to sickness, and are of a strong Constitution; their great inclination to Sorcery, makes them have the Reputation of selling the Winds to the Seamen.

Of

Of *Sweden.*

THe Kingdom of *Sweden* hath on the East *Muſcovia*, On the Weſt the *Dofriae*-Hills (that part that ſide from *Norway*) on the North the Frozen Seas, and on the South the *Baltick*. The Country is little leſs then *Italy* and *France* put together. The People are good VVarriers, and live hardly, the Ayr is ſharp but ſo ſalubrious, that it is ordinary for men to live 100 years; It aboundeth with Lead, Iron, Copper, Tarr, Furrs.

Sweden Comprehends ſeven parts, which are.

1. *Hallaud, Schonen* and *Bieking*, all which goe under the name of South *Gothland*. The Chief Towns *Lunden, Malmugen, Landskroon*, and *Chriſtianſtadt*.

2. The North part of *Gothland* is divided into *Oſtro Gothland* and *Weſtro Gothland*; The Chief Towns *Calmar, Gottenburgh*, and *Linkopen*.

3. *Sweden* containing eight or nine Provinces. The Chief Cities are *Stockholme, Upſal* and *Nikopen*.

4. *Lapland* is Divided into five Regions or Territories, *viz. Uma, Ptiha, Lula, Tormia* and *Lapmark* with the Towns of the ſame name whereof *Tormia* is of moſt importance.

5. The great Province of *Finland*, ſubdivided into ſeveral ſmall Provinces, The Chief Towns are *Abbo, Wiburg* and *Roſeburg*.

6. *Ingria*, The Chief Towns, *Noteburg* and *Juanagrod*.

7. *Livania*, or *Liffland*, The Chief Town, *Riga*, *Derpt*, and *Revel*.

The Crown of *Swedland* is alſo poſſeſſed of ſeveral Iſlands in the *Baltick* Sea; And in *Germany*, the Dukedoms of *Pomeren*, *Bremen* and *Ferden*; The Town of *Wiſmar*, and the Iſland of *Rugen*.

In the North Part of *Sweden*, *Tormia* and *Kimi*, are the moſt Conſiderable Rivers of *Scandinavia*.

The Country is full of Mountains and Woods, The Commodities of the Country, are Copper, Buttet, Tallow, Hides, Skins, Pitch, Roſin, Timber and Boards.

There are ſo few ſick people among them, that Phyſitians and Apothecaries have little or no Practice.

The Air is ſo ſharp and ſalubrious, that it is ordinary for men to live an hundred years. Their Religion *Lutheran*

Of Denmark.

Denmaark Conſiſts of three Parts, to wit, *Jutland*, which is a great *Peninſula*, or *Cherſoneſus*, annexed to *Germany*.

Jutland is Divided into North and South *Jutland*.

1. North *Jutland* includs four *Lutheran* Dioceſſes. which are,

1. The Dioceſs of *Rypen*. 2. Of *Arhuſen*. 3. Of *Wiburg*

Wiburg, and *Alburg*, and *Schagen*, the North Cape of *Denmark*.

2. South-*Jutland* Comprehends two Dukedoms.

1. The Dukedom of *Holſtein*, Included within the Circle of Lower *Saxony*.

2. The Dukedom of *Sleſwick*, the Chief Town of the ſame name, with the Caſtles of *Gottorp*, *Tonningen* and *Fiendsburg*.

The moſt Remarkable Iſlands of the *Baltick* are.

1. *Zeland*, the Chief City *Copenhagen* the Reſidence of the King, whoſe Brother Prince *George* was Marryed to the Illuſtrious Lady ANN, Daughter to his Royal Highneſs the DUKE of *York*, *Anno* 1683.

2. The Iſland *Fuinen* the Chief Towns *Odenſee*, *Middlefort* and *Niburg*.

The Iſlands and Countries in the Northern Sea, which depends upon the Kingdom of *Denmark*, are a great Iſland of *Iſelandia*, the Chief Town, *Hola* a Biſhoprick.

The Iſlands *Fezo*.

The Kingdom of *Norway*, *&c.*

Of *Poland*.

THe Elective Kingdom of *Poland*, lies to the Eaſtward of *Germany*, on the North of *Hungary*, *Tranſilvania*, and *Moldavia*, and South-weſtward from *Muſcovia*.

It Contains two Eſtates, that of true *Poland* with

the Provinces Annexed thereto, and the great *Dutchy* of *Lithuania*, with its Dependancies, which is now united to the Crown of *Poland*.

The whole Kingdom is divided into twelve Provinces as may appear in the Table. It is in Compaſs 2600 miles, very fruitful in Barley and Cattle, & Hemp Wax, Pitch & Tarr, and other Merchandize. The Inhabitants Excellent Souldiers; They are all peſtered with factions, that they can attempt no great matter, only to defend themſelves from the *Turks*. They are much addicted to the *Latine* Tongue.

They have of all Religions amongſt them, but the Preſent King ſeems much to favour Popery, and was Eminently ſervice able in the late War in the relief of *Vienna*, and the regaining of *Hungary* from the *Turk*.

Of *Lithuania*.

Lithuania is the Greateſt Province of all thoſe which Compoſe the Eſtates of the Crown of *Poland*; It has the Tittle of a Grand Dukedome, wherein there are as many great Officers, as in the Kingdome of *Poland*.

The Country is full of Marſhes and Sloughs, that there is no travelling in the Winter for Ice.

Samogitia, a Countrey in this Dukdome, whoſe Inhabitants live very poorely.

Volhinia, the Chief City *Kiou*, an Ancient place, having once 300 fair Churches, but deſtroyed by the *Tartars*; ſtill a Biſhops See, acknowledging the Partriarch of *Moſco*, and of the Communion of the Greek-

Greek Church; ſeated on the *Boryſthenes*, where the *Coſſacks* have often had their Retreats. It was lately in the hands of the *Muſcovite*, but now ſaid to be the *Turks*, in the year 1678.

In *Podolia* ſtands the well fortified and Impregnable *Caminiack*, which formerly withſtood the Armyes of the *Turkes*, the leſſer *Tartars*, the *Tranſylvanians*, and the *Walachians*; but at length was forced to yield to the Grand Seignior, in the year 1672. ſince Retaken by the *Poles*; but by the laſt Treaty delivered to the *Turks*, as alſo *Orzanthow* and *Duſſow*, at the mouth of the *Boryſthenes*.

Of *Muſcovia*.

Muſcovia is the vaſteſt Empire in *Europe*, 3300 miles long, and 3000 broad: The whole Countrey is over ſpread with Woods and Lakes. The People for the moſt part fat and Corpulent, ſtrong of Body, and good proportion, only Great Bellyes, and Broad Beards, are in Faſhion. The Women love not their Husbands, unleſs they beat them.

They only teach their Children to Write and Read.

They wear long Robes, under which they have cloſe coats down to their knees, but they tye their Girdles under their bellyes.

The Religion of the *Muſcovite* is of the Greek Church; all their Images are in flat painting.

The Grand Duke bears the Title of *Czar*, as much as to ſay *Cezar*. The Habits which he is ſaid to wear makes him look like a Prieſt.

The Embaſſadors of Forreign Princes are at the greateſt trouble in the World to give him his right Titles.

One of his Pedeceſſors was ſo Barbarous, that he cauſed the Hat of a French Embaſſador to be nailed to his Head, becauſe he refus'd to be uncovered in his preſence: but Queen *Elizabeth* ſent an Embaſſador thither ſoon after, a man ſo Couragious, that he ſtood alſo in his preſence covered, and undauntedly told the *Czar* to his Face; that if he touch'd a hair of his Head, his great Miſtris would make his Empire to tremble; and made the Titles of his Miſtris, the Queen of *England*, Exceed the number of the *Czars* Tittles; Stiling her *The Moſt high and Mighty Monarch*: ELIZABETH *Queen of England, France, and Ireland, Northumberland, Weſtmorland Cumberland, York-ſhire, Lancaſhire, Cheſhire*, &c. Runing through all the Countyes and ſhires in *England* the length of which Titles Amazed the *Czar*; and he acquainted the Embaſſador, That he had a great Eſteem for her Majeſty and for her Subjects; and declared his willingneſs to ſuffer her Subjects to trade in any part of his Empire, without paying any Dutyes, which great Priviledge was Continued to our Engliſh Merchants, until the Martyrdome of King CHARLES the firſt, of glorious Memory; he mightely reſenting that Horrid Act; and that Priviledge hath not been yet regained.

Muſ-

Muſcovia is Divided into two parts, the Northern and the Southern: *Moſco* is the Capital City, and the Reſidence of the *Czar*.

There are at this preſent two *Czars*, who not long ſince ſent two Embaſſadors, one from each, to his Majeſty of *Great Britain*: 1683.

Of *Turky* in *Europe*.

THat part of the *Ottoman* Empire which is *Turky* in *Europe*, Containes the greateſt parts of *Hungary*, and all *Tranſylvania*, *Moldavia*, *Beſſarabie*, *Walachia*, *Bulgoria*, *Servia*, *Boſnia*, *Sclavonia*, *Albania*, *Romania*, *Macedonia*, *Theſſaly*, *Epirus*, *Achaia*, and *Morea*. with the *Ægean* and *Jonian* Iſlands, And in the year 1683 the Grand Segnior brought an Army of 100000 men in *Auſtria*, where with he thought to have Conquered, not only the ſmall part of *Hungary* that is left to the Emperor, but the greateſt part of the Empire alſo; The Conduct of which army was Committed to the Grand Viſier, and paſt by all the ſtrong Cityes in *Hungary*, as *Raab*, *Komorra*, &c. and ſate down before *Vienna* the 8th of July.in hopes to have taken it by Surprize.

The Imperial Army under the Conduct of the Dnke of *Lorrain*, their General, very oppertunely Convey'd his Infanry into the City, conſiſting of 15000 men; who having Count *Staremburg* for their

their Governour, a man famous for his Valour and and Conduct, that the great fury the *Turks* shewed in their several Assaults Redounded to their own loss, and the encouragement of the Besieged; and were repulsed with a very great slaughter; some say with no less then 15 or 20000 men, whose dead Bodies proved so great an Annoyance to the *Turkish* Army, that the Grand Visier desired three days Truce to bury his dead; which being denyed by the Worthy Governour, caused him to remove his Camp at a further distance, for fear of infecting his Army; and finding himself deceived in his Intelligence; (the Garrison being stronger than he was informed) he proceeded to a formal Siege, which he Continued for the space of nine Weeks; with more then ordinary Toyl and Labour, working with his Mines day and night, in hopes to have Carryed the place before any Relief could come to them; and having sprang several of them by which the place was Assaultable, he stormed it several times, but was still beaten off with great loss, and having at last sprung one under the Baston *Lobel*, he continued his Assault with greater fury and vigour, though without success; so that after so long a time, and so many Continued Assaluts, the Governour finding himself reduced to great Extremity, made the Appointed Sign to the Duke of *Lorraine* for Relief: VVhereupon the King of *Poland* being joyned with the Emperiall Forces, made up an Army of 85000 Men, Horse and Foot.

It was Resolved at a General Councel of Warr, to Attaque the Turkish Camp upon the 12th of *September* new stile; And Accordingly it was put in

in Execution. The King of *Poland* having the Attacked the Grand Viſiers Quarters, The Duke of *Lorraine* on the ſide of the Baſtion of the Court; and Prince *Waldeck* that which leads to the *Scotiſh gate*. The Attaque being warmly begun, and Count *Staremburgh* Sallying out at the ſame time, ſoon put the Infantry into diſorder; upon which their Horſes fled, and with them the Grand Viſier, leaving them to the Mercy of the Chriſtians, who cut them all to pieces, and remained Maſter of their Camp, with their Tents, the Pavilion of the Grand Viſier, Their Artillery, and Ammunition, and a Conſiderable ſum of Money; in this Action the Engliſh that were there, behaved themſelves very Gallantly to the great Commendation of our Nation.

After the relief of *Vienna*, the two Armies under the King of *Poland*, and the Duke of *Lorrain* continued the Purſuit, and with great Succeſs, and regained all the ſtrong Holds in *Hungary* that were poſſeſſed by the *Turks*; and in all this great Action the *Turks* did not Rally their Army to Face the Chriſtians: But did Continually fly before them.

THE

THE General Description OF ASIA.

ASIA is a very Considerable part of the World, in regard, First, That Man was therein Created; Secondly, Here our blessed Saviour was born, wrought his Miracles, and Suffered for the Redemption of the World; Thirdly, Here was Transacted the most Remarkable Occurences mentioned in the Old and New Testament, and from hence all Nations of the World, and all Arts and Sciences had their first beginning.

Many are the Religions here Followed; but the Jews, Mahometans and Idolaters, excel the Christians in number.

Mahometisme is received by the four Principal Nations of *Asia*, viz. the *Turks*, *Arabians*, *Persians*, and *Tartars*.

The *Turks* gives most Liberty, the *Arabians* are

are the most Superstitious, the *Persians* most Rational, and the *Tartars* most simple.

The Turks follow the Doctrine of *Omar* and have their Partriarch at *Badgat*.

The Persians follow the Doctrine of *Haly*, and have their Partriarch at *Ispahan*.

The Greeks also have their Partriarchs here, one Residing at *Antioch*, and the other at *Jerusalem*.

As to the Division of *Asia* from *Europe*, it hath already been discoursed of, in the Description of *Europe*.

The Principal Seas within the Land are the *Caspian*, the *Euxine*, and the *Persian* Sea.

The Principal Rivers are the *Euphrates*, *Tigris*, *Indus*, *Ganges*, *Crocas*, *Kiang*, &c.

The Air of *Asia* is almost every where Temperate, and abounds with Gold and Silver, Precious Stones, Spices, and Silks.

Asia is in Subjection under four mighty Monarchs *viz.* The *Grand Senior*, the *Sultan* of *Persia*; the *Cham* of *Tartary* (and now King of *China*) and the *Great Mogul*.

A great part of *Asia* Consists in a great multitude of Islands, of which are *Maldives*, *Ceylon*, *Sumatra*, *Java*, *Borneo*, *Aynam*, *Japan*, the *Philippines*, the *Moluccaes*, &c. And the Island of *Cyprus*, and *Rhodes*, and some others in the *Mediterranean* Sea.

Of

Of *Turky* in *Aſia*.

THe *Turk* by his Puiſſance having over-run a great ſhare of two of the Conſiderable parts of the World; Poſſeſſeth in *Aſia*, theſe Countreys *Anatolia*, *Syria*, *Meſopotamia*, *Armenia*, and *Georgia*.

1. *Anatolia* vulgarly *Natolia*, and Anciently *Aſia* the leſs, a Countrey once of great Fertility, but now waſt and almoſt deſolate, there were the ſeven Churches to whom St. *John* Directs his Book of the *Revelation*, as *Epheſus*, *Smyrna*, *Pergamas*, *Sardis*, &c.

Formerly the Air was Exceeding ſound and Healthfull, now every ſix years the Peſtilence deſtroys Millions of People.

The *Mahometan* Religion is chiefly profeſſed in moſt places thereof.

Epheſus once famous for the Temple of *Diana*, of 425 foot in length, 220 in breadth, ſupported with 127 Marble Pillars, 70 foot high, 220 years in building, ſeven times fired.

Smirna, a place of great Plenty, the Soil abounding with Wine and Oyl.

The heats are very Exceſſive in Summer, (and would be unſupportable, were it not for the Breezes that come off the Sea about 10 a clock, and continues till evening,) and is followed with the Peſtilence and Malignant Fevers.

Per-

Pergamus and *Sardis*, have been Royall Cities, *Pergamus* is famous for the wealth of *Attalus*, for the Invention of Parchment, and the Birth place of *Galen*, for its Tapestry, and for its being one of the seven Churches.

Sardis for the Residence of the Kings of *Lydia*, and also one of the 7 Churches.

The most Renowned Mountaines of the lesser Asia are *Taurus*, which divides *Asia* into two parts, and is the most famous Mountain in the World for its heigth and length.

Euphrates divides *Armenia* and *Mesopotamia* from *Asia Minor*, *Syria*, and *Arabia*.

Tygris, descends from the *Georgian* Mountaines falls into divers lakes, loses it self divers times in the Earth cutts through the Mountaines and divides *Mesopotamia* from *Assyria*, washes the Ruines of *Nineveh*, receives the branches of the *Euphrates*, and disembogues it self into the *Persian Gulf*.

Syria, and *Phenicia*, Two Adjoining Provinces wherein is Mount *Libanus*, famous in Scripture for goodly Cedars: The Chief Cities *Damascus*, *Antioch*, *Tyre*, and *Sidon*, and those now more renowned for Commerce are *Aleppo* and *Scandarone*. The Countrey abounds with Wheat, Oyl, Balm, *&c.*

Canaan or *Palestine*, in length but 200 miles, and in breadth not above 50; yet so Fruitful that we read in Holy writ, it once sustained 1300000 fighting Men, besides the tribes of *Levi* and *Benjamin*, but now it is nothing so plentiful; 'Tis now under the *Turk* Inhabited by mixt People, pretending

ing to Chriſtianity, ſhewing divers of the places mentioned in the Scripture.

Meſopotamia or *Diarbeck* lying between *Euphrates* and *Tygris*, the Soil is exceeding Fertile, and from hence ſuppoſed to be the place where the Garden of *Eden* was.

Upon *Tygris* ſtands *Babylon*, now called *Bagdat*, where happened the Confuſion of Languages after the Flood, and is only a great Ruinous heap near which place ſtood the Tower of *Babel*.

Babylon was built by *Nimrod* much Augmented by *Nebuchadnezzar*, it was taken by *Cyrus*, *Darius*, and by *Alexander the great*, who died there.

In the year 1638 when *Amurath* the fourth retook it from the Perſians, he cauſed three Men out of every Tent throughout his Army, to be caſt into the Mote, and over them a vaſt number of Bavins and Woolſacks, that he might the more eaſily aſſault the place.

Armenia now called *Turcomania* taking its name from the *Turks*, who being a People of *Scythia*, and too populous to get food ſufficient in ſo Barren a Country broke through the *Caſpian* Sea, and ſeated themſelves here in the year *Anno Domini* 844.

Georgia, not ſo called from St. *George* whom yet here they greatly reverence but from the *Georgi* who long ago Inhabited the Adjacent Countreys, the People now though Tributaryes to the Turk, Profeſs Chriſtianity, and agree in moſt points with the Greek Church: It is ſeated between the *Euxine* and the *Caſpian* Sea.

Of

Of *Arabia.*

Arabia is bounded on the East with the *Persian Gulph*, and *Chaldea*, and on the South the *Ocean*, and on the West the Red Sea, and some part of *Egypt*, and on the North the River *Euphrates*, with some part of *Palestine.*

It is Commonly divided into three parts, *viz.* *Arabia* the Stony, *Arabia* the Desert, and *Arabia* the Happy.

Arabia the *Stony* lies near the Holy-Land.

Arabia the Desart, lies near *Chaldea* and the *Euphrates*; *Arabia the Happy* advances it self between the *Red Sea* and the *Persian Gulph*, which divides it from *Persia*; and this part is the greatest, and Richest, and best Inhabited of all.

Arabia the Stony hath for its chief City *Herat*, which signifies a Rock, whereon it was built, with an advantagious Scituation, a place of great strength.

On the Coast of the *Red Sea* is the Castle *Tar*, a Walled Town and a Port, very famous, and it is believed the Israelites having passed the *Red Sea*, Entered the Desarts this way; and it is likewise a Passage, where the Carravans stop at their return from *Mecca.*

Arabia the Desart, so called by reason of the vast Sandy Desarts, and the uninhabitableness there-

of,

of, ſcarce offerding either food for Man or Beaſt: So that thoſe which travel thoſe Countreys are forced to carry their Proviſions with them, and guide themſelves to the place deſigned by the help of the Stars, or Marriners Compaſs, as they do at Sea, and go in great Companies for fear of being robbed or rifled by the wild Arabs.

The People are much addicted to Theft by which they get their living, being ſtout and warlike Men; their Chief food being Veniſon, Milk, and Herbs; they go half naked; their Wives they hire for what time they pleaſe,

Arabia the Happy may properly be ſo called by Reaſon of the Fruitfulneſs and Richneſs of the Soil, which Produceth plenty of Corn, Wine, Fruit, and Odoriferous Spices; great increaſe of Cattel; alſo abounding in Gold, Pearles, Balſom Myrrhe, Frankinſence, and ſeveral ſorts of Druggs.

Theſe People are very Faithful and Punctual in their Promiſes; here are great quantities of Oſtriches which for the moſt parts abide in the Deſarts.

In the Province of *Hagiaz*, the Chief Cities towards the *Red Sea* are *Medina*, and *Mecca*, this laſt being the Birth-Place of *Mahomet*, and the other his Burying-Place.

Medina, though Scituated in a Barren and Deſolate Place, adjoyning on *Arabia* the *Stony*, yet by Reaſon of, its being the Sepulcher of *Mahomet*, is become a fair City, containing about 6000 Houſes, being a place of great Trading and reſort, by Reaſon of the Pilgrims, which flock thither to pay their Blind Devotions.

This Sepulcher or Tomb wherein their Prophet lieth,

lieth, is Encloſed within an Iron grate, and Covered with green Velvet, having the ſupply of a new one every year from the *Grand Seignior*, and the old one becomes the fees of the Prieſts, which they ſell in ſmall pieces and ſhreds for great Reliques to the Pilgrims, which brings them in great Revenues.

In this Temple are about 3000 Lamps of Gold and Silver, wherein is Balſam and ſuch other rich Odours, Oyntments, and Oyls, which are Continually kept burning.

The People for the moſt part are of a mean Stature, Lean Swarthy Complexioned, Effeminate voices, very Swift of foot, and very Expert in the Bow and Dart.

The Horſes are alſo little and lean, and ſpare in feeding; yet Couragious, Swift, and of great Labour.

The People are almoſt all *Mahometans*, except ſome Greek Chriſtians, towards the Mounts of *Sinai* and *Horeb*; likewiſe towards the *Red Sea*, and in the Deſarts of *Arabia the Stony*, and *Arabia the Deſart*; *Arabia the Happy*, is the unhappieſt, by having the feweſt.

Of *Perſia*.

THe Kingdom or Empire of the *Sophy* of *Perſia*, is one of the greateſt and moſt famous of all *Aſia*; it Extends from *Tygris* and *Euphrates* on the

weſt, almoſt to the River *Indus* in the Eaſt; And from the Gulph of *Perſia*, and the *Arabian* and *Indian* Sea, which bounds it on the South, unto the River *Gehon* and to the *Caſpian Sea*, which are its Bounds of the North; ſo Containing about 600 leagues in length, and 500 in breadth.

The Perſian Monarchy began under *Ninus*, and laſted under 30 and odd Kings 13 or 1400 years, ending in *Sardanapalus*.

It divided it ſelf into *Medes* and *Babylonians*, afterwards the *Perſians* made themſelves Maſters of it.

Alexander the Great held this Empire but few Years; and dying, it was divided amongſt many of his Captaines, who at laſt took upon them the Title of Kings.

Hiſpahan the *Metropolitan* City of the *Perſian* Monarchy, ſeated in the *Parthian Territory*, which in its Situation is pleaſant and delightful, and in its Soil Fruitful, its air Serene and Healthful, and for bigneſs is now become the greateſt City in all *Perſia*; whoſe Walls are in Circumference a reaſonable Days Journey, containing not leſs then 75000 Houſes.

The Inhabitants do all their affairs on Horſe-back, as well Publique as Private, in the buying and vending their Comodities: But the Slaves never Ride, which makes the difference between them. The Native Comodities of *Perſia* are Gold, and Silver, Raw-Silk in ſuch great Quantities that they furniſh moſt part of the Eaſt.

The heats in theſe parts in the Summer ſeaſon are ſo great, eſpecially towards the South part of the Mountains, that the Inhabitants are forced to forſake the

the Cities, and retire into the Mountains for coolneſs.

The *Perſians* are of low Stature, yet have great limbs and ſtrong, they are of an Olive Colour, hawk'd Noſed, and Black Hair'd, which they ſhave every Eight Days; they paint their Hands and Nails of a Reddiſh Colour.

In their Habits they follow much of the *Turks*; their Clothes have no proportion to their Bodies, hanging looſe and large, much in the Faſhion of the Women; their Garments they Gird about their Waiſts with a Scarf; Their Turbants are Red. The Women in their ſtreets, go with white Vailes over their Faces, down to their knees; they are very Neat and Rich in their Clothes and Houſes.

The *Perſians* are very Strict, Superſtitious, and Ceremonious in their Religion, as the *Turk* is. They Bury their Dead three hours after they are departed, Except they Dye in the night: They waſh or bathe the Bodies of their Dead before they are interred, in a great Ciſtern, which they have for the ſame purpoſe near the *Moſque*, to which place they are Carried on a Bier in their Clothes, and after they are ſtript and waſht, they put them in clean Linnen, Anoint them, and ſo bear them to the Grave, being accompanied with his Friends, Relations, Servants, *&c.*

The King of *Perſia* Governs by an abſolute Power, diſpoſing of the Lives and Eſtates of his Subjects, as beſt pleaſeth him, making his Will his Law, not daring to Murmur, though his Actions are never ſo unjuſt.

The Adminiſtration of Juſtice is decided by the

King, but firſt tryed by the Secular Judges, who Examine the ſame, and deliver up their Opinion to the King.

They have ſeveral Severe and ſtrict Puniſhments, which they inflict upon the Offenders, according to the Hainoufneſs of the Crimes; for ſome Offences they cut off their Ears and Noſe, ſometimes their Foot and Hands, for others to be Beheaded; for ſome again, they are tyed between two boards and ſo ſawed aſunder, with ſeveral other cruell Deaths, too tedious to name.

In their Military affairs they are well Experienced, their Army conſiſting only of Horſe, who have for their Armour Darts and Javelins, yet have they ſome in the Nature of our Dragoones.

They have great quantity of all Sorts of Cattle, Grain and Fruits; amongſt their Fruit Trees, they have great quantities of black and white Mulberry-Trees, which grow not above five or ſix Foot high, which ſerves for Food for their Silk Worms, which makes them great ſtore of Silk.

Of the Empire of the Great *Mogul.*

THe *Great Mogul*, is one of the greateſt and moſt Powerful Princes of *Aſia*, whoſe vaſt Empire Comprehends the Greateſt part of the Continent of *India*. In which large Territories there are

are several *Indian* Kingdomes Tributary to him; He is esteemed the Richest Prince of the World; *Sha Johan* who Raigned 40 Years, left him, behind him, five Millions of Livers: And the Throne that he made cost one hundred and Sixty Millions, and Five-Hundred-Thousand Livers, besides six other Thrones, set all over with Diamonds, Rubyes, Emeralds, and Pearles.

He is able to bring into the Field One-Hundred-Thousand Horse, and Two-Hundred-Thousand Foot, and two or three thousand Elephants.

The Great *Moguls* Ordinary Guard Consists of about twelve-Thousand Men, besides Six-Hundred of his Life Guard; he never stirs abroad to Hunt, take the Air, or the like, without the Atendance of Ten-Thousand Men of all Degrees; besides, to make his State the Greater, there are one Hundred Elephants, Richly trapt and covered with Scarlet Velvet, or the like; on each of these Elephants there are seated two Men, the one to guide him, and the other Supports a large Banner of Silk richly Embroidered with Gold and Silver; after these Hundred Elephants comes the *Mogul*, either mounted on an Excellent Horse, or else in a Coach or Sedan, attended by his Nobles and other Courtiers: After whom comes about Five-Hundred Elephants, Camels and Waggons, which are to Carry the *Baggage*; For he Commonly Encamps in the Field, to have the Benefit of the Coolness of the Air: The *Mogul* Celebrates with great Pomp and State the first Day of the Year.

The Emperour himself is a *Turkish Mahometan*, although the most part of his Vassals are *Pagans*;

For as there are ſeveral ſorts of People, ſo there are divers ſorts of Religions amongſt them. The Country is very Fertile, yielding great ſtore of Corn and Rice; and all Sorts of Proviſions are very Cheap, and the Inhabitants very Sober and Temperate.

It is conceived to be the largeſt Country of any one name in the World, (Except *China* and *Tartaria*.)

The whole Countrey is Divided into two *Peninſula's*, one *Peninſula* is accounted on this ſide the River *Ganges*, called *India Intra-Gangem*, and the other *Peninſula* beyond the *Ganges*, called *India-Extra-Gangem*, of each we ſhall take a Brief Survey.

Of *India* on this ſide the *Ganges*, called *India-Intra-Gangem.*

INdia-*Intra-Gangem*, is bounded on the Eaſt with the River *Ganges*, till the fall thereof into the Sea; And after, that with that large and ſpacious Bay, called the Gulf of *Bengala*. On the Weſt, with the Territories of the *Perſian Empire*, and part of the *Arabian* Seas; On the North where it is broadeſt with Mount *Taurus*; On the South with the *Indian Ocean*, ending in a ſharp point or *Promontory*, as you may ſee in the Map.

We Divide this *Peninſula* into ten parts or Diviſions, being under ſeveral Kings, Governments, and Religions. In the Kingdom of *Cuncan*, are *Goa*, *Viſa-*

Visapore, *Dabul* and *Rejapore*, *Carapatan* and *Mongrelia*: *Goa* is a City, as fair, Rich, and of as great Traffick as any in the East-*Indies*, being Situated on an Island of the same name, taken by the *Portugals* in the Year 1510, and have since that Established themselves so Powerfully there, that their *Vice-Roy*, Bishop, and their Council, for the East-*Indies*, have their Residence there; Their streets are large, their Houses fair, especially their Palaces and Publick Buildings, which are very Magnificent, their Churches are Stately, and Richly Adorned; The City is 15 Miles in Compass. The *Portugals* live here in all manner of Delight and Pleasure.

Here on this Coast is also Situated *Surrat* and *Bombay*, two great Factoryes of the *English* Merchants.

The whole Countrey is under the Government of the *Suvagee*, who is a Tributary to the great *Mogul*. The People bloudy and treacherous, addicted much to the Art of Poysonning, and do Fight commonly with Poysoned Arrows.

A notable Instance of their Treachery I shall give you; Which was in the Year 1683. There was three of their Ships and four Grabs, man'd with 1500 of their Men, which the *Suvagee* afterwards (by way of Excuse) pretended to be *Arabians*, and took the Ship to be a *Portuguese*, and as a token of their Resentment Imprisoned the Chief of them; They set upon one of our East *India* Ships, call'd the *President*, Captain *Jonathan Hide* Commander, whom they Attaqued very desperately, and was as Briskly received by the *English*, and as bravely Repulsed with a great Slaughter of the *Indians*: And

Recovered their Ship, to the great Comendations of all that were there in. Which brave Souls had not the Happineſs to Enjoy the Honour of that Action in their own Countrey. The Ship being unfortunately caſt away in *February* following, and all their Men loſt but two, as they were coming into the *Chanel*, to the great grief and ſorrow of the Merchants and Owners, as well as their Particular Friends and Relations.

Malabar, extends its ſelf from the River *Gangeraco*, to *Cape Comarine*, 300 miles in length, but is not above 50 in breadth, and ending towards the *Cape* in a Point; The Countrey is more Populous for the bigneſs then any in *India*, enjoying a very Temperate Air, and a Fruitful Soil, well Watered, and indented with many Creeks; The Ground unfit for Corn but Plentiful in Rice, and all manner of Spices, as Ginger, Cinnamon, Caſſia, Pepper, and moſt Excellent Fruits.

The People on this part of *India*, are of a blacker Complexion then the reſt of the *Indians*, well Limbed, wearing their Hair long and Curled: About their Heads they wear a Hankerchief, wrought with Gold and Silver, and about their middle a Cloth, which hangeth down to conceal their Nakedneſs.

The Natives on the whole Coaſt of *India*, are of Nature Treacherous and Bloudy, more properly to be termed Deſperate, than Stout and Valiant; in their Wars they uſe Poyſoned Arrows, as they do in their Pyrating and Thieving, both by Sea and Land.

The Kingdom of *Bitnagar*, ſeated in the *Bay* of *Bengala*, between twelve and fifteen Degrees of North Latitude, in which Kingdom is the great

Factory

Factory of our East-*India* Company, called *Fort* St. *George*; almost all the People are Idolaters, some *Mahumetans* and a few *Catholiques*. Amongst the Customes of those Heathens, they have the Inhumane Custome for the Women, to Burn themselves with the Corps of their deceased Husbands, (in this manner) the Husband being Dead, the Wife prepares her self for her Funeral Habite in Transparent Lawn; Her Nose, Ears, and Fingers she Adorns with Precious Stones, in one hand She holds a Ball, and in the other a *Nosegay* of Flowers, both as Emblems of *Paradise*: And being thus Habited: She is Accompanied to the place by her Relations, Friends, and Acquaintance, and all the way Going, the Priest denotes the Joys She is to Possess, together with the Assurance of Enjoying her Husband, which does Excite her to *Valour*; so that when She cometh to the Place, seeth the Flame, and the Carcass of her Dead Husband, whom She longeth to be with, and being as it were Transported with Joy, She takes leave of her Friends and Relations, and Jumps into the Flame, in which the Corps of her Husband was first put, both which is soon Reduced to Ashes, during which time they have several sorts of *Musick*, to Drown the Cryes of the poor Wretch, casting in store of sweet Wood and Oil into the Fire, to take away the Unsavory smell.

Of the Island *Ceylon*.

THe Island *Ceylon*, lyeth to the Eastward of *Cape Comarine*, of an Oval form, divided from

the *Main*, by a ſhallow *Chanel*. The Havens Refreſhing it with their Dews; The Air with Fragrant freſhneſs.

The Land ſtored with whole Woods of *Cinamon*, beſides Fruits, Lemons and Oranges, *&c.* Of Fowls and Beaſts great Plenty, both Wild and Tame; It ſo abounding with all Contentments, that the *Indians* hold it to be a Paradiſe; In this *Iſland* is a mighty high Hill, called *Adam's Pico*, reputed to be ſeven Leagues high.

The People for the moſt part Tall and Strait of Body, in matters of Religion they are generally Idolaters, very Active and well Skilled in Jugling. This *Iſland* is Divided into ſeveral Kingdoms, as of *Candie*, *&c.* And a City of that Name, the Seat of the King. This *Iſland* is memorable for the 20 Years Captivity of *Captain Knox*, and of his Miraculous Eſcape, which when he Returned to *England*, he wrote a large Treatiſe of the Nature of this *Iſland*, and the Manners and Cuſtomes of the Inhabitants, (to which) I refer you.

Of the *Maldive Iſlands.*

NEar unto the Coaſt of *Malabar*, lieth a great Number of Iſlands, called *Maldive*, from *Mal*, the City of thoſe *Iſlands*, and *Dive* which ſignifies an *Iſland*; They are Divided into 13 diviſions, divided by certain *Channels*. From hence the King of *Maldives* terms himſelf King of 13 Provinces

inces, in which are Contained Eleven-Thousand Islands, as is Reported by some that have been there; here they take Multitudes of little shells, called *Couries*, which pass in many places for Money. The King Resides in the *Isle* of *Mal*, which is one of the greatest; but not above a League and a half in Circumference, but it is a most Fruitful place, Strangers frequent it, because of the Court; There Grows on these Islands neither Rice nor Wheat, yet all sorts of Provisions are Cheaper here then in other parts of *India*; There are here abundance of *Cocoe* Nuts; they have little Beef or Mutton, no Dogs (for they Abhor them,) they have great store of Fish. The Inhabitants are very Industrious and Sober People.

Of *India* beyond the *Ganges*, called *India-Extra Gangem*.

India Extra-Gangem, is that part of the great Continent of *India*, which lieth on the East-side of the River *Ganges*; In this *Peninsula* are a great Number of Kingdomes, but I shall only discourse of the Principal ones that are Contained in the Table, which are *Arracan*, *Pegu*, *Martaban*, *Siam*, *Cambodia*, *Couchin*, *China*, *Malacca*, and *Tanquin*.

The Kingdom of *Arracan* is Situated on the East-side of the *Bay of Bengala*, extending it self from the *Tropick of Cancer* to the sixteenth Degree of North

North Latitude, it being a brave and Fruitful Country.

The Kingdom of *Pegu*, when in its Splendor, was ſo Rich and Powerful, that ſome would equal it to *China*. They have in many places Mines of Gold, Silver and Precious Stones; Beſides Grains, Fruits, Herbs, Fowl, and Beaſts, which are here found Excellent. And without doubt it is the Richeſt Country of all the *Indies*, and for the ſame Reaſon one of the beſt Peopled and moſt Powerful.

The Chief City of this Kingdom is *Pegu, the Metropolis*; The Houſes well Built; The *Palace-Royal* is Seated in the midſt of the City, having its partitular *Wall-Moat* and other Fortifications.

The Habit of the Natives is but mean, contenting themſelves for the moſt part with a piece of Linnen, to Cover their Nakedneſs; They all black their Teeth, becauſe they ſay Dogs Teeth are white; They are Generally all *Pagans*; Thoſe that Marry, Buy their Wives of their Parents.

The Kingdom of *Martaban* towards the Gulf of *Bengala*, is Contiguous to *Pegu*, to which it hath been Subject, at preſent to *Siam*; this Kingdom hath many Ports frequented for Trade, for beſides its Grains, Fruits, Oyls, and Medicinal Herbs, it is Rich in Mines of Gold, Silver, Copper, *&c.*

The Kingdom of *Siam* hath ſeveral Cities of Note, but we ſhall (for Brevity ſake) only treat of *Siam*, as the *Metropolis*, being a City of large Extent, and of ſo great ſtrength, that in the Year 1567. they ſtoutly defended themſelves againſt an Army of 1400000 Fighting Men, which the King of *Pegu* brought againſt them, for twenty Months together. The Commodities of this City and Kingdom are Cotton,

ton, Linnen of several sorts, *Benjamin Lacque*, of which they make Excellent hard Wax.

The Kingdom of *Cambodia*, which lieth between the Gulfs of *Siam* and *Couchin-China*. The Principal Cities *Ravecca* and *Camboja*; The People in their manners and Customes, Resemble those of *Siam*, whose Subjects they have been.

The Kingdom of *Couchin-China*, lieth to the Eastward of *Camboja*, its Name signifies west *China*, and was supposed formerly to belong to *China*, whose Language, Manners, Customes, Government, Religion, and other Ceremonies, they yet retain. All the Countrey is Fertile, abounding in Rice, Fruits, and Herbs. They have Gold, Silver, Silk, Porcelain, and many other valuable Commodities; The Air Healthful, and the Soil so Abundant in all things, that the Inhabitants know nothing of Contagion, or Famine. They are Courteous, Liberal, kind to Strangers, and Faithful in their dealings.

In the *Peninsula* of *Malacca*, are diverse Kingdoms, which are Tributary to *Siam*, Except the City of *Mallacca*.

The whole Country is well Traded, by Reason of its *Archepelago*, which contains several *Islands*, and of its *Isthmus*, which facilitates the Transportation of Merchandise, from one Sea to another; and of its Ports, which are Commodious.

Patane, within few Years is grown Famous; The Kingdome being frequented by diverse Nations, perticularly the *Chinois*, who bring thither Parcelain, and divers Manufactures and Instruments of Husbandry; The Soil is good, producing Fruit every Month in the Year; Their Hens, Ducks, and Geese, often lay Eggs twice a Day,

Ihor

Ihor is Situated on the utmoſt point of the *Peninſula*, its Chief City was taken and ruined by the *Portugals* in 1603. who took from thence Fifteen-Hundred braſs Cannons.

The Kingdom of *Tanquin*, divides *China* from *Couchin-China*, and hath about 150 Leagues of Sea Coaſt. This Kingdom contains 7 Provinces. The King of *Tanquin*, Ordinarily entertaines a Militia of 50000 Men.

The Land hath Beautiful Plaines, and Watered with many great Rivers; They have neither Aſſes nor Sheep, but many Horſes, Elephants and *Rhinocerotes*, whoſe Fleſh, Skins, Bones, Teeth, Nails and Horns, ſerve for *Antidotes* againſt Poyſon; The Catholique Religion was ſo Introduced ſome Years paſt, that there was eſtimated to be more then 200000 Chriſtned Souls; Two-Hundred great Churches, and great Quantities of Chapels and Oratories, but ſince there hath hapened great Changes; in thoſe Kingdomes the *Portugals* have ſeveral Towns and Cities, by which they have a great Revenue.

Of the *Iſland* of *Sumatra*.

THe *Iſland* of *Sumatra*, lieth on the North of *Java Major*, and a long the Weſt-ſide of *Mallacca*, the length thereof Extends from the North-Weſt to the South-Eaſt, about 800 miles, and is 200 in breadth.

The Air is very hot and unwholſome, by Reaſon of

of the gross Vapours, drawn from the many Fens and Rivers, which are found to be in it. The Soil not Capable of such Grain as in other places, except Rice and Millet; it Affords great plenty of Wax and Honey, store of Silks and Cottons, Rich Mines, not only of Tin, Iron, Copper, Sulphur, and other Minerals: But of Gold such quantity, that some conceive this Island to be *Solomons Ophir*, for one of the Kings thereof wrote a Letter to King *James*, wherein he hinted the Riches of his Country Abounding in Gold, and that he had in his *Dominions* a Mountain of Gold, King of which Golden Mountain, he Intituled himself in his Regal Stile, his Title is also King of *Achem*. His Government is Absolute, and meerly Arbitrary, executing what he hath a mind to, without form of Law. So Cautelous, that without his *Placard*, no Stranger can have Ingress into his *Dominions*, nor is Admittance to his Presence granted to any whom he first sends not for, by an Officer with a Gilded Staff; He is conceived to be strong, both by Sea and Land; his Country Populous, his Elephants many and well Trained.

Of the Island Borneo.

THe Island *Borneo*, is Situate under the *Æquator*, and is Adjudged to be more then 2200 miles in Circumference. The People Generally more white then the rest of the *Indians*, of good Wits and Aproved Integrity.

The

The Country is ſaid to be provided Naturally, with all things Neceſſary; But unfurniſhed with *Aſſes*, *Oxen*, *Herds of Cattel*, except only Horſes, and thoſe but ſmall of Stature; the great Riches of it, being *Camphir*, *Agarick*, and ſome Mines of *Adamants*.

The Iſland is divided between two Kings of two Religions; The King of *Borneo* and his Subjects are all *Mahumetans*, and thoſe of *Laus* ſtill Remaining in their Ancient Gentiliſme. Theſe think the Sun and Moon to be Man and Wife, and the Stars their Children, Aſcribing to each of them Divine Honours, to the *Sun* eſpecially, whom they Salute at his firſt Riſing, with great Reverence.

Their Publique buſineſſes are Treated of commonly in the Night.

The King of *Borneo* keeps the Greater State, not to be ſpoken with, but by the Mouth of ſome of his own *Interpreters*, and in his Palace Served by no other Atendants, than Maids or Women.

Of the Iſland *Lucon*.

THe Iſland of *Lucon* begineth at the thirteenth Degree, and continueth up to the Ninteenth Degree of North Latitude, lying South from *China*. *Manilla* is its Chief City, well Built after the Modern way, and its Houſes are of free Stone, Built by the *Spaniards*; this being one of the *Philippine* Iſlands; So called from *Philip* King of *Spain*.

The

The Governour, or Vice Roy of these Islands as also an Arch Bishop, who hath a Spiritual Jurisdiction over all these Islands which he exercises by three Suffagan Bishops.

This City is very populous, here commonly residing 15000 Chinois, besides *Japoneses* and *Spaniards*, which drive a Trade in several good Commodities.

Of the Island Paragoa.

THe Island *Paragoa* stretcheth it self South-west, and North-East, in length above 100 Leagues, not having above Ten, Fifteen, or Twenty Five in breadth, it begins almost at the Eighth Degree, and ends not till the Eleventh Degree of North Latitude. It is said, that it bears Figs as thick as ones Arm. Its King is a Vassal to him of *Borneo*.

Of China.

C*Hina* is bounded on the North, with Altay and the Eastern Tartars, from which Continued with a Chain of Hills, (part of those of *Ar aat*) and where that Chain is broken off, or interrupted with a great wall, extended 400 Leagues in Length.

On the south part with *Couchin*, *China*, and partly with the Ocean; on the East with the Oriental Ocean, and on the West with part of *India*. It is said to contain in Circuit 3000 Leagues, Containing not less then Sixteen Provinces at this day. The Country is very Rich and Fertile, so that in some places they have two and in some three Harvests in a year.

The People are for the most part of a Swarthy Complexion, short nosed, black eyed, and very thin beards; they wear their Garments very long, with long loose sleeves, and their hair long; they drink their drink hot, and eat their meat with two sticks of Ivory or Ebony.

The Son is bound to follow his fathers occupation; The People are good Artificers, Ingenious and Excellent in all things they take in hand, as the Purcelian Dishes, curious Carvings, and the fine painted works which comes over from thence doth manifest. They are effeminated with ease and pleasure; and are not much given to Wars.

Of both Sexes, there is thought to be Contained in this Country not fewer then Seventy Millions, In Matters of Religion, are generally all Gentiles.

The Forces which this King is able to draw into the Field, must needs be infinite, Considering that incredible number of Subjects under his Command, for whereas *France* is thought to Contain Fifteen Millions of People, *Italy* with the Isles, as many, *Germany* with the *Switzers* and *Belgick* Provinces about that Proportion; *Spain* not above Seven Millions, and the Kingdom of *England* and *Wales* not above Five Millions which

is

is in all 57 Millions, his people is 13 Millions more then all these put together. The Government of this Kingdom is Tyrannical, there being no Lord but the King, no Title of Dignity or Nobility known amongst them, nor Toll or Duty paid to any but to him.

The Dignity of the Crown is Hereditary, falling to the Eldest Son after his decease. The King, they highly reverence, calling him the Son of Heaven, and the Son of God, *&c.*

The great City of *Pequin*, now the Seat of the King is of a vast bigness, Containing within its Walls 3300 *Pogodes* or Temples, wherein are continually sacrificed a great number of Wild Beasts and Birds. In the Walls which encompasseth this City are 360 Gates, to each of which is joyned a small Fort, where a Guard is continually kept as also a Register to take the names of persons, that pass thereat, each of the streets having its Captain and other Officers who are to look after the same, and every night to shut up the Gates; Here are about 120 Aquaducts and Canals upon which are near 1800 Fair Bridges sustained on Arches. This City is the Residence of the King, when he is in the Northern Provinces as *Nanquin* is in the Southern.

Of Tartary.

Tartary is seated on the most Northern part of *Asia*, and extends it self from East to West; from the River *Volga*, and *Oby* (that

ſeparates it from *Europe*) unto the ſtreight of *Jeſſo* which ſeparates it from *America*. Their Neighbours are the *Muſcovites* on the Weſt, on the North the *Tartarian* Sea, and the *Perſians*, the *Mogolls* and the *Chinois* on the South, on the Eaſt the Straits of *Jeſſo* or *Anian*, not yet certainly known.

The People are of an indifferent Stature, ugly Countenances, thick Lips, Hollow Ey'd, Flat Noſes, broad faced, very ſtrong, ſtout, Valiant, and good Warriers, very Active, Vigilant, exceeding quick of foot; patient in all afflictions, they are very Rude, Barbarous, and revengeful, do eat their Enemies, and drink their blood, as Wine at Feaſts.

Their Habit is mean, made of Courſe ſtuff, reaches but to their Knees, yet they are very Proud, and think their *Cham* to be the greateſt Prince in the World.

In Matters of Religion they are generally *Pagans* and *Mahometans* The *Pagan* being the beſt Gentleman, being of the Elder Houſe.

Their Food is mean and ſluttiſhly dreſt; they eat Horſes, and drink Mares Milk.

The Government is Tyrannical, their Great *Cham* being Lord of all, in whoſe Breaſt lyeth their Laws. Every man hath the liberty of having two or three Wives, which they never chooſe, but out of their own Tribe.

The Country is very Fertile in moſt places, abounding in Wheat, Rice, Wool, Hemp, Silk, Muſk, Rubarb, great Herds of Camells and Horſes, which they vend to the *Chinois*, *Mogells*, and other Indians that comes thither to Traffick. A

A General Description. OF AFRICA.

CHAP. I.

AFRICA is a Peninsula so great, that it makes the third, and most southerly part of our Continent. It is bounded on all sides by the Sea, it is by the Latines called *Africa*, and the Greeks *Lybia*. It approaches so near to *Spain* that onely the Straights of *Gibralter*, divides them, and is joyned to *Asia* only by a small *Isthmus* of Thirty or Forty Leagues between the Red Sea, and the Mediterranean.

It is every where Inhabited, (though not so well as *Europe* and *Asia*,) partly by reason of the unsupportable heats, and partly for want of water in many dry Countryes.

As to its diviſions. In the higher part of *Africa* is *Barbary*, *Billedulgerid* and *Egypt*; further South is the deſarts of *Zaara*, the Country of *Negroes* and *Guinea*; in the higher *Ethiopia*, or under *Egypt*, are *Nubia*, *Abiſſina*, and *Zanguebar*; In the lower or Inferiour *Ethiopia*, *Congo*, *Mono*, *Motapa*, and the *Cafrees*.

Barbary extends it ſelf along the Mediterranean-Sea from the Ocean to *Egypt*, and is bounded on the South by Mount *Atlas*.

Billedulgerid lies along this Mountain, likewiſe from the Ocean unto *Egypt*, bounded by *Zaara*, or deſart. *Egypt* is only one valley from the *Cataracts* of *Nile* unto the Mediterranean-Sea. Likewiſe *Zaara* the deſart, the Country of the *Negroes* and *Guinea*, ſtretch themſelves from the Ocean unto the high and low *Ethiopia*; We have divided *Ethiopia* into the higher and lower placing in the Higher, *Nubia*, *Abiſſina* and *Zanguebar*; in the lower *Congo*, *Monomotapa* and *Cafrees*.

The Mountains in *Africa* are in great number and are very remarkable for their heighth, and the Mettals wherewith they abound. The moſt famous are Mount *Atlas*, thoſe of the Moon, and *Siere Lione*; *Atlas* was the moſt famous amongſt the Ancients, who believed it bounded the world on the South; The Mountains of the Moon are higher than any in *Europe*, and are alwayes covered with Snow and Ice. The largeſt and moſt famous Rivers of *Africa* are the *Nile* and the *Niger*.

The Emperors, Kings and Princes which at preſent

prefent poſſeſs *Africa* are in very great number; The moſt powerful and Conſiderable, are the great Turk or Sultan of the *Ottomans*, who hold all *Egypt*, a great part of *Barbary*, and almoſt all the Coaſt that touches the Red Sea. The *Negus* of the *Abiſſines*, who poſſeſſes the faireſt and greateſt part of the Higher *Ethiopia*, the *Xeriffs* of *Fez* and *Morocco*, which have held thoſe two Kingdoms in *Barbary*, in which Country was ſituated the City and Garriſon of *Tangier*, belonging to his Imperial Majeſty of Great *Britain*, which was demoliſhed in the year 1684. managed by the prudent Conduct of the Right Honourable *George Lord Dartmouth* in the Ship of *Grafton*, and ſeveral others under his Command.

The Religions in *Africa* may be reduced to four, *viz. Mahometiſm*, *Chriſtianity*, *Paganiſm* and *Judaiſm*, *Mahometiſm*, poſſeſſes *Barbary*, *Biledulgerid*, *Egypt*, *Zaara* the deſart part of the *Negroes* and a good part of *Zangubar*. *Paganiſm* holds part of the *Negroes*, *Nubia* and *Guinea*, and all the Lower *Ethiopia*, with the *Cafrees*, and ſome mixture otherwhere. Chriſtianity holds in *Africa* almoſt all the whole Empire of the *Abiſſines*, and part of *Egypt*, and by the *Portugals* in their ſeveral Factories and Colonies that they have upon the Coaſts of *Africa*.

As for *Judaiſm* it is ſcattered in many Cities on the Coaſt of *Barbary*, as at *Morocco*, *Fez*, *Algier*, *&c.* Likewiſe in *Egypt*, and on the Confines of the *Abaſſines*.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

Of the Country of Africa *in particular.*

Of Barbary.

THe People in *Barbary* are of a duskish or blackish Complexion, of Stature Tall and well proportioned, they are of an Active Disposition for Horsemanship, otherwise excessive idle; they are very subtil, close, perfidious, inconstant, Proud, much addicted to Luxury; and therefore by consequence very jealous of their Wives, whom they keep with great severity, and that the more according to their handsomness.

Their Religion is *Mahometism*, and are for the most part inclined to *Literature* and Arts.

The Moores of *Fez* and *Morocco* are well disposed, strong, active, and yet melancholly, they may marry four Wives, and as many Concubines as they can keep.

Here the women at the death of their friends, assemble themselves together, habit themselves in Sackeloath and Ashes, and sing a Funeral Dirge to the praise of the deceased, and at the end of every Verse howl and cry, and this they do for seven days together.

Of

Of Billedulgerid.

BIlledulgerid, or Land of Dates, hath *Barbary* on the North, from whence it is ſeparated by Mount *Atlas*, on the ſouth *Zaara*, on the weſt the great Ocean Sea, and on the Eaſt *Egypt*.

The Air is healthful, they live long, are deformed, and are held baſe people, ignorant of all things, are addicted to Theft, Murther, and are very deceitful, they feed groſly, and are great hunters, they acknowledge *Mahomet*.

Of Zaara.

ZAara is an *Arabian* name, and ſignifie Deſart; The Country is generally hot and dry, it hath but little water, except ſome few wells, and thoſe ſalt, if there falls great rains, the Land is much better; but beſides the leanneſs of the ſoil, there is ſometimes ſuch vaſt quantities of Graſhoppers, that they eat and ruine all that the earth produceth.

It is ſo barren and ill Inhabited, that a man may

may travel a week together without seeing a tree, or scarce any grass or water.

The People are *Bereberes* and *Africans*, almost all follow *Mahometism*.

This great desart is divided into five principal parts, as is shewed in the Table and Map.

Of the Land of Negroes.

THe Negroes are People about the River *Niger*, which hath taken its name from these people, and these people from their Colour.

In this Division are placed several Kingdoms as you will find marshall'd in the Table; and what is remarkable in them, we shall briefly touch.

Some of the Kingdoms are rich in Grain, Cotton, Cattle and Gold, the Country of the *Negroes* is esteemed as fertile, as those watred with the *Nilo*; it bears twice a year, and each time sufficient to furnish them with Corn for five whole years; which makes them not sow the Lands, but when they judge they shall have need; they keep their Corn in Pits and Ditches under ground, which they call *Matamores*.

The People are generally idle and ignorant but bear great respect to their Kings.

of Guinea.

G*uinea* is that part of the Coast of *Africa*, which is found between the River *Niger* and the Equinoctial Line. This Coast from East to West

7 or 800 Leagues long, and not above 100 or 50 in breadth.

The Soil of *Guinea* very fertile, and for the moſt part bears twice a year, becauſe they have two Summers and two winters. The Comodities of the Country are Gold and Elephants Teeth in great abundance, in Wax, Hides, Cotton and Amber-greeſe, and for theſe Commodities, they barter for courſe Cloath, both Linnen and Woolen, Red Caps, Freez Mantles and Gowns, and leather bags, Guns, Swords, Copper Bars, and Iron Knives, Hammers, Axes, &c.

The Inhabitants go naked, ſave about their Waſte they tye a piece of Linnen, yet very proud and Barely, in matters of Religion, great Idolaters worſhiping Beaſts; on this Coaſt are ſeveral Factories belonging to the Royal *African* Company.

Of Congo.

TO the ſouthward of the Equinoctial Line, and unto *Cape Negroe* lies the Kingdom of *Congo*; and is ſaid to be the faireſt of the lower *Ethiopia*. The Inhabitants are naturally very ſweet, and are able and ſtrong of body, but dull and idle, their money is of grey ſhells, their Grains, Fruits, Waters, Fowl, Sea and River Fiſh are excellent, they have ſtore of Elephants, Mines of Silver, Iron, Chryſtal, Marble, Jaſpar, Porphyre, &c. They know no Hiſtory but by the Reigns of their Kings.

The moſt famous Rivers of this Kingdom are the *Zaer*, the *Lelunda*: the *Zair* deſcends from the Lake of *Zair*, from whence alſo deſcends the *Nile*

Nile, The River hath 400 Leagues Course, and is very Rapid by reason of the Cataracts or great falls, which it hath from the Mountains.

Of Biafara.

Biafara is a Kingdom in the lower *Ethiopia*, in the Gulf of St. *Thomas* (by our *English*-Seamen called the *Bight*) the people very Barbarous, their habits made of Mats. they addict themselves to Witchcraft, and sometimes sacrificing their children to Devils.

Of Monomotapa.

THE *Monomotapa*, that is the Emperor King, or Soveraign of *Motapa*; and possesses an Empire so great, that it is 1000 Leagues Circuit, this Prince deports himself with gravity, and that there is no access to his person, but with very great submissions, he is alwayes adorned with Chains and precious stones like a woman:

The Inhabitants are all black, of mean Stature, and excellent good footmen, that they are said to out-run horses.

The Woods have great store of Elephants as also other Beasts; rich Pastures well furnished with Cattle, plenty with Grains, Fruits, Fowl, and is well watered with Rivers, in which are abundance of Fish, the Air temporate, their summer is when we have our winter, and their winter is when we have our Summer.

Of the Abiſſines.

THE Empire of the *Abiſſines*. *Heylin* makes to be the Dominions of *Preſter John*, and ſaith he is of ſuch great force that he is able to raiſe upon a ſudden occaſion, a million of fighting men, his Government is abſolutely Tyrannical; The people profeſs the Chriſtian Religion, which was firſt made known to them by the Eunuch of Queen *Candace*, who was baptized by *Philip* the Evangeliſt, and more generally by the Preaching of *Saint Mathew* the Apoſtle; ſince which they have much ſwerved from the Purity of the true Religion, by their many Corrupt Opinions, they keep many of the Ceremonies of the old Law, they keep the ſeventh day Sabbath according to the fourth Commandment, they allow their Prieſts no yearly maintenance, neither will they ſuffer them to beg, they get their livelyhood by their own labour, they adminiſter the Ordinance of the Lords Supper to Infants preſently after they are Baptized, they Baptiſe themſelves in Ponds and Lakes every Ephiphany day, ſuppoſing that to be the day that *John* Baptized Chriſt in *Jordan*.

Titles of the Emperor as Dr. *Heylin* doth inform us, are as followeth, *viz.*

Supream of his Kingdoms, and the beloved of God, the Pillar of Faith, ſprung from the ſtock of *Judah*: The Son of *David*, the Son of *Solomon*, the Son of the Column of *Sion*, the Son of the ſeed of *Jacob*, the Son of *Mary*, the Son of *Naha*, after the fleſh, the Son of St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*, after the Spirit. Emperour of the higher and lower *Ethiopia*, *&c.*

Of

Of the Islands Belonging to AFRICA.

THose that are situate in the Occidental or *Atlantick* Ocean, may be Marshall'd into three Bodies of Islands, *viz.* the Islands of the *Azores*, the *Canaries* and the Islands of *Cape de Verde*.

Of the Islands of Azores.

THe *Azores* are nine in number, which are 1 St. *Michael*, 2. St. *Maries*, 3. *Tercera*, 4. St. *Gratiosa*, 5. St. *George*, 6. *Foyal*, and 7. *Pico*, 8. *Flores*, and 9. *Corvo*. The Air of these Islands is generally good, they are well stored with Flesh, Fish and Fruits.

O

Of the Canary Islands.

THe *Canary Islands* are in number seven, The Names are as followeth, *viz.* 1. *Lancerotta*, 2. *Forteventura*, 3. *Canaria*, 4. *Teneriffa*, 5. *Palma* 6 *Ferro* and *Gomera*.

These Island abounds in excellent Wines, Honey, Wax, Sugar, Oade, Lawrel-trees, Dragon-trees, out of which they draw a Red Liquor, called by our Apothecaries *Sanguis Draconis*. Also Corn and Sugars, and all sorts of Fruits, stored well with Cattle, and is therefore the victualling place of the King of *Spains* Plate-Fleet.

To the Northward of these Islands lyeth the Island of *Madera*: belonging to the Crown of *Portugal*, The Air very wholsom, refresht with pleasant Fountains and Rivers, it yields also a pleasant Wine called *Madera* Wine.

The Islands of Cape de Verd.

THese Islands are in number ten, bearing the name of 1. St. *Mayo*, 2. St. *Anthonyes*, 3. St. *Vincent*, 4. St. *Luce*, 5. St. *Nicholas*, 6. Isle *de Sal*, 7. *Bona Vista*, 8. *Isle de Fuogo*, 9. *Brava*, 10. St. *Jago*; Some of these Islands yields good store of Salt, but the Air of them is not very wholsome.

Princes Island yields Fruit, Sugar, and Ginger; and

and is the Revenue of the Prince of *Portugal*, and therefore called *Princes Island*.

Annobon yields Sugars, Cottons, Cattle, and Excellent Fruits, and Oranges. Inhabited by *Portugalls*.

St. Helena lying in sixteen degrees south latitude belonging to the *East-India* Company, well furnished with good water, which alone is a great refreshment to the Ships that return from *India*, the Valleyes are very Fertile, the Air healthful, that sick persons are in a short time restored to their health; There are also in this Sea the Islands of Ascention, and St. *Matheves*, affording Fowls and Wild Beasts but not Inhabited.

Zocatora and *Babel Mandel* lies towards the Red Sea where the passage is narrow and most convenient from the Coast of *Africa*, *Zocatora*, near *Cape Gauderfu* is under the Jurisdiction of an *Arabian* King, it is a good Road, and hath convenient Bays where Ships may ride secure among the very Rocks. It affords excellent Fishing, Cattle in great abundance, and is famous for the quantity and goodness of its Aloes.

Of Madagascar.

THe Island of *Madagascar* is the bigest of all the Islands that belong to *Africa*; The Air is temperate, the soyl produces several sorts of Grains and Trees, the Waters excellent, the Fruits delicious. The Mountains are full of wood, Pasturage and Plants, *&c.* The Natives very black, and of Rude Behaviour, partaking of the Customs and Manners of the *Africans*.

A General Description OF AMERICA.

CHAP. I.

AMERICA, ſo called from one *Americus Veſpucius* (who following the Steps and Examples of *Columbus* and *Cabot*) Diſcovered a part of this great Continent, which might as properly have been called *Columbana*, *Sebaſtiana*, or *Cabotia*; but moſt improperly the *Weſt Indies*.

It is bounded on the Eaſt with the *Atlantick Ocean*, on the Weſt with the *Pacifick Ocean*, on the South with *Terra Auſtralis Incognita*, from which it is ſeparated by the Streights of *Magellan*: The North bounds of it, not hitherto ſo well known as that we can certainly affirm it to be an Iſland or Continent.

The Natives are Fair and Clear, little inclining unto Blackneſs, being generally Tall and well proportioned, their Eys little and black, ſtrong and healthful; for the moſt part Naked, unleſs a Clot about their Waſte.

Their Language high and lofty in signification, for one Word serveth instead of two or three, the rest are supplied by the understanding of the hearer.

Their Houses are Mats or Bark of Trees set on Poles, in a fashion of our *English Barnes*, they lie on Reeds or Grass: As to the other Rights and Customs, I shall mention in the respective place.

For their Original, 'tis supposed to be of the *Jewish Race*, that is of the Stock of the *Ten Tribes*, and that for the Reasons following, 1. They were to go to a Land not planted or known. 2. Their Countenances and Children resemble the *Jews*. 3. They also agree in several Rites and Ceremonies, for they reckon by the Moon. 4. They Offer their first Fruits. 5. Many words they have of the *Hebrew Ideom* amongst them. 6. They have a kind of Feast of *Tabernacles*. 7. They are said to Build their *Altar* upon Twelve Stones. 8. Their Mourning is a Year. 10. Customs of Women, as to their Separation from their Husbands, after the manner of the Law of *Moses*.

It is commonly divided into Two Parts, *viz*, into South and North *America*, the several *Colonies* thereof take as follow.

CHAP. II.

Of South America *in Particular.*

Of Magellanick Land.

IT lies upon the Southernmost part of *America*, near the Streights of *Magellan*, whose Name it still bears: It is a very poor Countrey, much subject to Cold;

Cold; the Natives live in Caves: We have the Names of some places; as 1. *Desaguadore*, and 2. *Magellanick*; but having no perfect knowledge of them, I can say little thereto.

Of Paraguay.

PAraguay or rather *Plata*, so called by reason of a River of that Name that Waters it, the Countrey is very pleasant and delightful, for it abounds in Corn, Vineyards, Fruit Trees, and Cattle in abundance; places of most note are 1. St. *Jago D'estra*, 2. *Villa Rica*, and 3. St. *Anne*.

Of Chili.

CHili bears the Name of one of her Valleys, much subject to Cold, yet in some parts the Soil is so fertile and pleasant, that no part in all *America* more resembles *Europe*; it yields Ostriches, Copper, and the finest Gold in the World. St. *Jago*, *Imperiale*, *Baldavia*, and *Castro* are the principal places of *Chili*.

Of Peru.

PEru, though it gives Name to all the *South America*, yet it is but meanly furnished with Food, the chiefest thing being *Maize*, which is not

very Plentiful: The Commodities are Gold, Cotten, and some Medicinal-Drugs; it is divided into 1. *Quiro*, 2. *Truxillo*, 3. *Lima*, 4. *Cusco*, and 5. *Arica*, of which we have no other Relation than what the *Spaniards* reports.

Of Brasil.

THough it lies under the *Torrid Zone*, nevertheless the Air is Temperate and Fertile: The Commodities besides Brasil, are Amber, Balsom, Tobacco, Train-Oyl, Cattle of divers sorts, Sweet-Meats, and Sugar in abundance: It is divided into several *Capitanies*, as 1. *Siara*, 2. *Saltan*, 3. *Para*, 4. *Paraiba*. 5. *Pernambuco*, 6. St. *Salvador*, 7. *Ilheos*. 8. *Porto Segaro*, 9. *Spirito Sancto*, 10. St. *Sebastian*, and, 11. St. *Vincent*.

Of Amazones.

AMazones or *Guiana*, hath its Name from a River so called; the Air is Healthful, the Soil is good in some places; for Tillage of Maniac, Cotten, Sugar, Tobacco, Gums, Wood, Stones of divers sorts, Parrots, and Monkeys: Places of most Note are 1. *Coropa*, and 2. *Villago D'or*, but very little known to us by reason that the *Spaniards* suffer none besides their own Nation to come into the Countrey, but kill all strangers they find.

Of

Of Terra Firma.

OR *Caſtill del Ore*, the latter given by the *Caſtilians*; the chief places are 1. *Panamá*, 2. *Cartagena*, 3. St. *Fed Bagota*, 4. *Venezuola*, 5. *Surranam*, and 6. *Manoa*. The Air is very unhealthful, the Commodities divers, as Balſom, Roſin, Gums, Long Pepper, Dragons Blood, Stones of divers ſorts, and Gold: They have ſeveral ſorts of Beaſts, as the *Vuves* or *Rams*, &c. which you may find in *Helyns* Coſmography.

The chief Rivers in this *Southern America* are 1. *Oronoque*, which overfloweth once a Year as doth the *Nilus*, 2. *Amazones*, the greateſt and ſwifteſt in all *America*, 3. St. *Franciſco*, 4. *Paraguay* or *Plata*, 5. *Uraguay*.

Of the Iſlands of AMERICA.

Of the Caribbees.

BEtween South and North *America* lies ſeveral *Iſlands*, the firſt are the *Carribee* or *Cannibal Iſlands*, which are ſeveral ſmall *Iſlands*, which lie extended from the Coaſt of *Paria* to the *Iſle Porto Rico*,

the chief are, 1. *Granada*, 2. St. *Vincent*, 3. *Dominica*, 4. *Barbados*, 5 *Antego*, 6. St. *Christophers*, 7. *Nevis*, 8. *Monserat*, &c. The Air good, considering how they lie; the chief Commodities being Sugar, Cotten, Ginger, and Tobacco, Inhabited by several Nations.

Of the Lucaie Islands.

SO called from *Lucaion* the Name of the biggest; of little Note, unless for a Fountain, which is said to Renew Youth again, and for their handsome Women, of which they are reported to have great store.

Of Porto Rico.

THe Air is very Temperate and Pleasant, the Soil indifferent Fertile; the Commodities Sugar, Ginger, and Cassia.

Of Barmudas.

IT is an *Isle* of a good Temperature, the Soil Fertile and Good, yielding Two Crops a Year, having excellent Fruits; the Commodties are Sugar, Oranges, Cochaneel, and Tobacco, and some Cotten also they have, but no great store. It is subject to the Crown of *England*.

Of

Of Jamaica.

THe Soil Rich and Fat, the Trees and Plants being always green and pleasant; the Air more temperate than any of the other *Isles*: The Commodities besides Sugar, Cotten, Indico, and Tobacco, are divers and plenty; they have Cattle, Fowl, Fish and Fruits of divers sorts. It is subject to the King of *England*.

Of Cuba.

THe Air is temperate and good, the Soil fertile, the Commodities are Ginger, Cassia, Mastich, Aloes, Cinamon, and Sugar, also Gold, but somewhat drossy.

Of Hispaniola.

THis is much like *Cuba*, saving that the Gold is more pure without Dross. It is subject to the King of *Spain*; somewhat Hot and Unhealthful, much subject to Thunder and Lightning, by reason of its situation so near the Equinoctial.

CHAP. III.

Of North America *in Particular.*

Of New Mexico.

IT is a Province little known to the *Europians*; the Inhabitants being divers in Language, Manners, and Customs. It is divided into *New Mexico*, *Arian*, *Quiviria*, and *Libola*.

Of Mexico *or* New Spain.

A Countrey enriched with innumerable Mines of Gold and Silver: The Air temperate, the Soil fertile and good, The chief Towns are 1. *Mexico*, 2. *Guatamala*, 3. *Truxillo*, 4. *Acupulco*, 5. *Panaco*, The Commodities besides Gold and Silver, are Copper, Iron, also Wooll, Silk, Sugar, and divers Medicinal Drugs. They have also several other Commodities, which are too long to insert in this place. It is fully subject to the *Spaniard*.

Of

Of Florida.

IT is a place of very good Temperature, the Soil very Fertile, full of Fruit Trees; the Towns well peopled; yet the Coast is very inconvenient for great Vessels, by reason of the Shallowness of the Water: Places of most Note are *St. Martha* and *Cosa*.

Of Carolina.

IT is a Countrey blest with an excellent Temperature of Air, the Soil Rich and Fertile, producing excellent Fruits, the Earth also apt to bring to Maturity Corn, all sorts of Garden Herbs and Roots: The Commodities are Wines, Oyls, Silk, Cotten, Indico, Ginger, and Tobacco; plenty of Fish, Fowl, and Cattle; the chief Town is *Charles Town*, Governed by one at the Appointment of the Proprietors.

Of Virginia.

THe Air of this place is sufficiently pleasant, the Soil exceeding Fertil; it produceth all sorts of Grain and Pulse, divers sorts of Garden Herbs and Roots

Roots; Silk Worms also which make good Silk; the Commodities divers, but the chief is Tobacco. The place of most Note is *James Town*, Governed by one Deputed by the King of *England*.

Of Pensilvania.

IT is a place not yet well Planted, but may be in time, the Soil and Air being fit for the Nature of an *Englishman*: Granted by Patent from his late Majesty King *Charles the Second*, unto *William Penn* Esq; and his Heirs for ever, and therefore called *Pensilvania*.

Of Mary-land.

HAving given you so full an account of *Virginia*, I need say little more, only that the general way of Commerce in both places being by interchanging one Commodity for another, and that which setteth a Price upon all other is Tobacco, there being such abundance of this Imported into *England*, that the King hath 60000 *l. per Annum* for *Excise* and *Custom*. The chief Town is *Baltamore*.

Of

Of New Jersey.

FOr Temperature of Air and Fertility, there hath been enough said already in *Virginia* and *Mary-land*, this place partaking of all the Properties and Advantages of them both.

Of New York.

A Colony so called from his Royal Highness the Duke of *York* our present King. A Countrey found to produce the same Birds, Beasts., Fishes, and Fruits with *New England*, being Rich and Fertile. The chief Town *James Town*.

Of New England.

IT is a vast Tract of Land, healthfully seated, the Soil exceeding Fertile, for it yields Wheat, Rye, Pease, Beans, Barley, Oats, Indian Corn, Flax, Hemp, and all sorts of *English* Herbs. It hath plenty of Cattle of divers sorts, Fish, Fowl, and good Cyder. It excels with good Cellarage to preserve all, which is not common in *Virginia*; the chief

chief Commodities are Furs, Flax, Amber, Iron, Pitch, Tar, Masts and Timber to Build Ships. Their Metropolis is *Boston*, well seated, and adorned with fair and beautiful Houses, and well peopled.

Of New Scotland, New France, *and* Canada.

THree Places full of Stags, Bears, Martens, Hares, Foxes, and store of Conies, Fowl, and Fish; not over Fertile. The chief places are *Port Royal* in *New Scotland*, *Quebeck* in *New France*, and *Brest* in *Canada*, of no great Importance.

Of New Britain, New South Wales, *and* New North Wales.

THree Provinces much like the former (we having but little knowledge thereof) only the Soil is somewhat better. Places of most note are *Fort Charles* in *New Britain*, *Port Nelson* in *South Wales*, and *Ne Ultra* in *North Wales*. It was in some of these places that *Hudson* and others Wintered in their Voyages to the North West.

Of

Of the Iſland of California.

THE Air hereof is indifferently Temperate, being full of Herbage and Cattle, which be little leſs than them of *Europe*; ſuppoſed to have ſome Traffick with *China*, but not certainly known.

Of Newfound-Land.

IS an *Iſland* famous for its Bays, Harbours, and the great ſtore of Fiſh caught there; and therefore much frequented by *French*, *Dutch*, and *Biſcaners*; ſome part thereof Granted by Patent to Sir *George Calvert*, and ſtill poſſeſſed by his Son and Heir the Lord *Baltamore*.

Of Groenland.

GROENLAND contains a vaſt Tract of Land, not yet fully diſcovered, though it hath been long known to the *Norwegians*, who have ſeveral Colonies

nies planted therein; it hath also been touched at by several of our *English Men* in their Voyages to the Northwest: The Sea hath great store of Whales, also Sea Wolves, Dogs, and Calves, and White Bears, which are said to live more by Water than Land, and Feed most upon Fish: they have also Wheat, Chesnuts, Apples, and good Grass for Pasture: There are also Horses, Stags, Wolves, Foxes, Dogs, and Martles. If I should go about to relate all the Stories (which are more strange than true) that are told of the strange things in this Countrey, I should need a far larger Volume than this to contain them.

Of Island.

Island is an 150 Miles long, and little less than an 100 broad. Its Inhabitants are subject to the King of *Denmark*; so healthy are they, that they live to an hundred years of Age; nevertheless very unlearned, and little are they skilled in the Liberal Sciences, following nothing so much as the Feeding of their Flocks and Cattle.

In this *Island* are Two Mountains, the Name of one is *Hecla*, the other *Helga*, which vomit and send forth Fire in abundance: the first being so fierce, that there is no approaching it by six Miles. and therefore the place is much indamaged thereby, that it is a great loss to the Inhabitants.

Of

Of Hudſons Bay.

BEtween *Groenland* and the Coaſt of *Nova Francia*, lieth a great Sea called *Hudſon's Streights*, which after ſome Leagues Paſſage openeth into a fine Bay, dilating it ſelf both toward the North, South, and Weſt, giving great hopes of a paſſage that way to the *Eaſt Indies*. Firſt diſcovered by the Two *Cabots*, Father and Son, upon the account of *Henry the Seventh* of *England*. Afterwards by *Hudſon*, *Forbiſher*, *Weymouth*, *Button*, *Baffin*, *Smith*, *James*, &c. and of latter times we have had a Traffick thither, which is managed by Merchants of *London*, called by the Name of *Merchant Adventurers* to *Hudſons Bay*: the Coaſt of *New Britain* runs along by the ſide of ſome part of this Bay, and though it has been much ſought into, yet it cannot be found out yet whether there be a paſſage this way, or whether it is no more but an Inlet of the Sea; there being ſeveral places called by the Name of the firſt Diſcoverers, as the place where *Hudſon* Wintered *James Bay*, *Buttens Bay*, *Forbiſhers Streights*, *Freum Davis*, *Baffins Bay*, &c.

Thus have I given you as full a Relation of *America* as the bulk of my Book will permit (being nothing (according to the beſt of my knowledge (but what

what is the true ſtate thereof at this time, hoping that if there be any miſtakes you will not impute it to my careleſneſs, but to the Miſ-information of them that have writ of any of theſe New Diſcoveries. I ſhall end therefore with that Advice of *Helyn*:

But whither goes my Bark? Return: for we
Have ſlic'd the Capering Brine enough: See, ſee
The South Wind 'gins to gather Clouds apace;
'Tis no ſafe tarrying in ſo fierce a place.
Whilſt thou haſt time, retire, thou wearied Bark
Into ſafe Harbour; when the Cloud which dark
The Worlds bright Eye ſhall be diſpell'd away,
And ſhining Phœbus make a lightſome Day.
Tritons ſhrill Trump ſhall thee recall again,
From the ſafe Harbour to the foaming Main,
And we with all our Powers will boldly try
What of this Unknown World we can deſcry.

F I N I S.

All ſorts of Mathematical Books and Inſtruments both for Sea and Land; Maps both great and ſmall of all Countreys, Maritime Charts, and Sea Plats, are ſold by *John Seller* at his Shop on the Weſt-ſide of the *Royal Exchange* in *London*, and at the *Hermitage* in *Wapping*.